

BORDER BOARD
NEGOTIATIONS
AT A DEADLOCK

Commission Likely to Be Dissolved Soon—Protocol Text Which General Carranza Declined to Sign Made Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From the best information available concerning the Mexican situation, it would appear that so far as the joint commission is concerned the negotiations have reached a deadlock, and it is probable the commission soon will be dissolved. It is officially admitted that General Carranza refused to ratify the protocol drawn up by the commission. It is considered probable now that the negotiations between the two governments will be conducted in the regular diplomatic way, and it is possible that Ambassador Fletcher will soon leave for his post for that purpose.

Eliase Arredondo, the Ambassador-designate of General Carranza, took leave of the State Department on Tuesday. It was given out that it is to go to Mexico merely for a conference, but according to private information the situation respecting the Mexican Embassy here is exactly as set forth by The Christian Science Monitor last week. The departure of Mr. Arredondo, which was planned for last Thursday, has been deferred in order to give a less serious aspect to his going than would have appeared if he had gone when the rejected protocol was returned.

The text of the protocol was given out Tuesday night by the Joint Commission for publication. It is as follows:

"Protocol of agreement, ad referendum, withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory, and protection of the American-Mexican international boundary.

"Signed at Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 24, 1916.

"Memorandum of an agreement signed this 24th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, by Franklin K. Lane, George Gray and John R. Mott, special commissioners of the President of the United States of America, and Luis Cabrera, Ygnacio Bonillas, and Alberto J. Pani, special commissioners of the citizen first chief of the Constitutional army intrusted with the executive power of the Mexican nation.

"Article I.—The Government of the United States agrees to begin the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil as soon as practicable, such withdrawal, subject to the further terms of the agreement, to be completed not later than —; that is to say, forty (40) days after the ap-

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STATE TO TAKE
OVER UNWROUGHT
COPPER IN BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Dr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Munitions, has announced that he is taking over as from Jan. 1 all unwrought copper in any form, subject to certain exceptions, and requires every smelter or refiner to make a return at the end of each month, including December last, of the total stock of refined copper.

The metal thus taken over will be paid for on delivery on a basis of average official quotations of the London Metal Exchange for the last 15 days of December, 1916, and copper due for future delivery on sliding scale terms will be paid for at not more than 10 shillings per ton over the original full contract terms, including all discounts, commissions or rebates.

The forms of metal accepted under the order are rough copper, copper ore and copper scrap and swarf in possession, or due under existing contract in writing for future delivery, to a smelter or refiner, for conversion into refined metal; all copper, including copper scrap and swarf in possession of or under contract for future delivery to a manufacturer for his own use; copper scrap and swarf specially excepted under authority of the Munitions Minister.

All licenses to deal in any scrap or swarf, affected by the present order, are canceled.

INDIA'S DEFINITE
AIM SAID TO BE
SELF-GOVERNMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, India (Wednesday)—Mr. Jannah, in his presidential address at the All-India Muslim League meeting, said that India's loyalty to the Empire sets no price upon itself.

Dealing with political reconstruction after the war, he declared that India's right must be fully recognized; she must never allow herself to be relegated to the intolerable position of being governed by the dominions.

Self-government for India was not merely a stated goal, but a definite aim to be attained within a reasonable time.

BURGOMASTER
DEFIES GERMAN
ORDER; IS FINED

Antwerp Public Official Is Penalized for Refusing to Submit List of Unemployed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Telegraaf states that the Germans have fined Antwerp's Burgomaster 10,000 marks, which he must pay personally because of his refusal to communicate to the Germans the list of unemployed persons.

CONDITIONS ON
BORDER TOLD BY
GUARD OFFICER

Disturbances Confined to Irresponsible and Unorganized Bandits—Soldiers' Presence Welcome for Money Spent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The popular impression, fostered by that portion of the press which would like to see the United States annex Mexico, pictures the Rio Grande, and especially the Mexican side of it, as overrun with bandits, always lying in wait to attack Americans and American property. Hence the necessity for moving the whole National Guard to the border, and hence also one of the chief dangers which threaten the amicable relations existing between President Wilson and the First Chief.

For a long time the unprejudiced observer has gleaned bits of information here and there which indicate, in his belief, that the truth of this situation lies below the surface. What he believes to be that truth, an officer of the National Guard who has the highest respect for his fellow officers, and whose word there is no reason to doubt, has just told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

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DUAL MONARCHY
FOREIGN POLICY
NOT TO CHANGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)—Replying to New Year congratulations of members of the Government party, Count Tisza said the new Foreign Minister has repeatedly stated the country's foreign policy would remain unchanged.

Regarding the Austrian Government change, he asserted that the happenings in Austria meant concentration and centralization of political elements, an event which he wished had occurred earlier.

Regarding Rumania, the Premier admitted a mistake was made in assuming she would not invade Transylvania.

Concerning the peace proposal he said the Entente refusal was neither surprise the Central Powers nor find them unprepared and the war would be continued until the enemy was either convinced of its hopelessness or compelled by his own people to end it.

Austro-Hungarian Agreement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The newspapers state it is reported in political circles that an agreement has been reached between the Austrian and Hungarian governments.

ASSASSINATION OF
GREGORY RASPUTIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Information available regarding the monk, Gregory Rasputin, shows he was assassinated on Saturday morning in the garden of the Palace on Moika Canal, belonging to Prince Yusupoff. Prince Yusupoff is married to Princess Irene, second cousin of the Tsar and eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Alexander.

While nothing is definitely known as to who was responsible, prominent names are freely mentioned, including that of a well-known deputy.

Commenting on the removal of "dark forces," often referred to in the Duma, the newspaper Russkaya Volya, which was founded by M. Protopopoff, Minister of Interior, but is believed to have severed its connection with him as it violently attacked him in its first issue, remarks there are moments when the contradiction between life and truth reaches a stage of extreme tension. At such moments public feeling is compelled to find an outlet to offer resistance to vile influences which undermine the honor of families, which foster in the less stable elements of the nation the vices of toxicism and sycophancy and make of politics a degrading game of secret intrigues marked by the eventuality of sale of public offices, purchase and sale of men's consciences; the choice of administrators from amongst the worst and least capable and the systematic poisoning of the whole Government organism by repulsive important service influences.

SUNDAY MOTION PICTURE CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To obtain a decision as to whether motion picture exhibitions on Sunday are in violation of the New York State law, representatives of motion picture interests virtually decided at a conference here to carry a test case to the Court of Appeals.



Clara Ruth Mozzor
Newly appointed assistant attorney-general of Colorado

WOMAN APPOINTED
AS ASSISTANT TO
STATE OFFICIAL

Clara Ruth Mozzor to Handle Legal Cases Relating to Women for State of Colorado

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Colo.—A woman will take an active part in the handling of the legal problems of the State of Colorado after Jan. 9. She is Miss Clara Ruth Mozzor, appointed an assistant attorney-general by Attorney-General-elect Leslie E. Hubbard.

The appointment marks the first time a woman has been named to fill an office of this kind. Incidentally, it adds still further to the recognition which women recently have received in the suffrage states of the West, Montana electing a woman to Congress for the first time, and both California and Colorado electing women presidential electors. Mrs. Sarah K. Walling of Denver probably will cast Colorado's six votes in the Electoral College.

As an assistant attorney-general, Miss Mozzor will have charge of legal matters relating especially to laws concerning women and children. Extension of the scope of probationary laws, mothers' compensation, minimum wage for women, child labor and similar statutes, which are expected through legislative action in Colorado this winter, will create an enlarged field of legal work in which Attorney-General-elect Hubbard anticipates a woman will be especially valuable.

Miss Mozzor's appointment adds a new interest to a career that has been remarkable in many ways. Without material advantages, she showed that her lack offered no real obstacle to an education. She began as a writer through an article published in the Sunday magazine section of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and thereafter made her ability with the pen a factor in obtaining an education. Her work as a reporter and special writer for various Denver newspapers made it possible for her first to finish high school and later to obtain a B. A. degree at Denver University and a degree in law at the University of Colorado.

As a school girl Miss Mozzor organized settlement work in Denver, and later, while studying law, served as playground instructor for the public schools and the city of Denver. While the public playgrounds movement was receiving its first real start in Denver she acted as instructor to public school teachers and others interesting themselves in the work. She also lectured on the subject before teachers' institutes and with the Midland Chautauqua.

Woman Given Post of Trust

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A further step toward solving the drink problem is found in a new Order in Council further reducing the strength of spirits permitted to be sold for consumption on or off licensed premises or clubs.

The order of 1915 fixed compulsory under proof at 25 to 35 degrees and permissive under proof at 35 to 45 degrees, according to the class of spirit.

STEP TOWARD
A SOLUTION OF
DRINK QUESTION

The new Order fixes 30 degrees under proof as the compulsory limit and 50 degrees as the permissive limit. There is also talk of prohibition of the use of sugar for the manufacture of aerated waters and for the brewing of beer.

GERMAN PRESS
SEES IN SWORD
REPLY TO ALLIES

Regret Expressed at Answer of Entente Powers to Peace Proposal Made by Central Group—Moral Victory, Says Paper

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The German press expresses regret at the Entente reply to the peace note and recognizes it as final. Meantime all papers, including the Vorwaerts, declared the sword can be Germany's only answer, while the Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung claims Germany has won a moral victory.

Semi-Official Opinion

Dr. Hammann Gives German Impression of Entente Peace Reply

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday), by wireless to Sayville—The German impression of the Entente's reply to the peace proposals of the Central Powers was reflected yesterday in a statement made to the semi-official Overseas News Agency by Dr. Hammann, who until recently was director of the intelligence department of the Foreign Office.

"If I am to express an opinion in a few words," said Dr. Hammann, "it is this: Instead of taking place around (Continued on page five, column one)

RUSSO-RUMANIAN
RETREAT SEEMS
TO BE AT AN END

Armies in Region of Sereth River on Verge of Big Battle—Braila Position Unchanged

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The long retreat of Russian-Rumanian forces upon the Sereth lines is apparently at an end. Berlin and Vienna report that their armies are approaching Focania and Findeni bridgehead position, the main points on this 50-mile line between the Carpathians and the river.

The Russians and Rumanians will not, of course, rely on the broken reed of forts which were designed in the first instance to withstand the Russian advance, but the Sereth lines, as they are called, have by this time no doubt been transformed in accordance with the teaching of the present war. The Russians, without mentioning local names, announce their retirement to prepared positions and the armies are on the verge of a big battle, while simultaneously the German attack against the line of the Moldavian frontier proceeds obstinately. On this front both sides report important gains.

Meantime the position at Braila remains unchanged, the Russians, according to their opponents' communique, maintaining their position. At Matop bridgehead, however, German and Bulgarian attacks have made progress.

Prisoners Captured

Allied Forces Have Taken 582,723 During Past Year

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY (Wednesday)—During 1916 the Allies have captured 582,723 prisoners. Figures made public today showed Russia leading in its captures, having taken 400,000 Austro-Germans during the 12 months just ended. Other captures: 78,500 German prisoners (including 26,600 taken at Verdun alone); British, 40,800 Germans; Italians, 52,250 Austrians.

General Sarraill's forces in Macedonia took 11,173 Bulgarians, France and Germans.

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PUBLIC OPINION
MAKES TASK OF
GREECE DIFFICULT

Government at Athens Hopes Entente Group Will Assist It in Achieving Its Objects

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—A semi-official statement says that despite the Government's desire to prove again its sincerity towards the Entente, public opinion makes its task difficult.

The Government appears to wish to proceed rapidly regarding the note, endeavoring to combine the safeguarding of the country's vital interests with the dispositions of popular feeling and maintenance of Greek traditional friendship with the Entente.

It hopes the latter will assist its efforts.

FACTORS BEHIND
RUMANIA'S DECISION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

JASSY, Rumania (Wednesday)—Take Jonecu, speaking in the Chamber on Friday, said Rumanian honor had compelled Rumania to enter the war. The present conflict was between two civilizations and two worlds of right and force.

In such a conflict no one could be free from the consequences of the war. No one could be neutral, still less passive. The Government's duty was to tell the country that they would have entered the war even if they had not believed in victory, of which, however, he was absolutely confident.

NEW PROBATION
OFFICER TAKES
UP HIS DUTIES

District Attorney Pelletier Announces His Objections to Appointment of Mr. Catheron and Deputy Defends It

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

JOSEPH C. Pelletier, District Attorney for Suffolk County, has issued a statement in which he declares that his opposition to the appointment of Allison G. Catheron of Beverly as chief probation officer of the Suffolk County Superior Court is based on sectarian grounds and the fact that the appointee is not a resident of the county.

Mr. Catheron, who was appointed by the Commission on Probation of which Herbert C. Parsons is executive officer, took up the duties of his office yesterday.

Mr. Catheron told the other probation officers that he hoped to work in harmony with them, as well as with the district attorney, in the discharge of their official duties. Until the adjournment of the court yesterday Mr. Catheron had not met District Attorney Pelletier. He stated that he desired to meet him although he did not wish to intrude himself.

District Attorney Pelletier's statement is as follows:

"Mr. Catheron of Beverly, in Essex County, has been appointed on a salary of \$3500 to take charge of the entire probation system in connection with the Superior Court of the Suffolk County. He has been given greater power and authority (and some \$1400 more in salary) than the present incumbent."

(Continued on page five, column four)

RECOGNITION
BY ALLIES FOR
ARABIAN RULER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Grand Sherif of Mecca has been notified that his assumption of the title of King of the Hedjaz is definitely recognized by Great Britain, France and Italy.

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SENATE DEBATE
ON PRESIDENT'S
PEACE NOTE

Possible Effect of Action by Congress, It Is Argued, Might Be to Give Political Cast to Whole Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Friends of the Administration are beginning to manifest concern over the possible effect of any Senate action on the President's note on the relations of the United States and the Entente Allies. It is apparent to friends of the Administration that the President's avowal that the note was not a bid for peace but a device to avoid a clash with Germany has found lodgment to some extent among the Allies.

"These friends apprehend that any action by the Senate, especially with action forced by the majority, will give the entire proposition a political cast and belie the President's position. Senator Lodge, in speaking in the Senate today on the resolution of indorsement, said it projects Congress into interference with European affairs. He declared the resolution, as such, is not an indorsement of a peace plea but expresses a sentiment that must be shared by everybody. 'It commits the Senate to the most absolute approval of the note of the President. 'It commits us to demanding,' he said, 'of the nations at war on what terms they will make peace.'

"A peace which meant merely a breathing space for preparation for a fresh struggle would not be peace worth having. The peace we desire must be one offering some promise of permanence. 'Congress cannot be content with any mere clamor for a peace that means merely a breathing to enable the belligerents in Europe to gather fresh strength for renewing a struggle along lines likely to involve the United States,' declared Senator Lodge.

"Such a peace would not be worth the having. It must be peace with some promises of permanence and with guarantees that the horrors committed in the past shall not be repeated in the future."

Mr. Lodge declared the resolution before the Senate to be of extreme importance, projecting Congress into the field of European politics. He pointed out that Congress heretofore has deliberately avoided any step likely to involve the United States in European affairs.

The present resolution, he went on, goes much farther than expressing the hope of the United States that peace may be restored early, committing Congress to "the most absolute approval and indorsement of the notes of the President." It commits the Congress to demanding peace terms from the warring nations, said he, and "in this we have no national or legal concern."

In speaking of his resolution Senator Hitchcock stated that its purpose was simply to approve the President's notes asking for possible peace terms. Senator Borah of Idaho interrupted to assert that in his estimation Senate action at this late date would accomplish nothing, in that the German reply to the Wilson request already had been received, while the reply of the Entente Allies is now on the way to this country.

As a precedent for adopting of his resolution, Senator Hitchcock cited the action of President Roosevelt in asking Japan and Russia to consider peace, but it was added that Mr. Wilson did not contemplate any such far-reaching step, but merely, it was said, to sound the European nations as to their possible peace terms.

Immigration Conferences

Senate and House Expected to Agree on Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferences relative to the literacy test in the Immigration Bill, which has passed both branches of Congress, are to be held soon by committees representing the Senate and the House, and it is anticipated that the bill shortly will go to President Wilson, who will have his second opportunity of approving such a measure. He vetoed a similar bill when it came to him from the last Congress.

The first meeting of the congressional conferees is scheduled for tomorrow, when the various details of the measure will be harmonized with the views of both branches. The conferees on the part of the Senate are Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the immigration committee of the upper branch, and Senators Hardwick of Georgia and Lodge of Massachusetts. The House conferees comprise Representative Burnett of Alabama, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, Representatives Sabath of Illinois and Hayes of California.

It is expected that this joint committee will have little difficulty in coming to a speedy agreement on the details of the measure as it now stands and unless unforeseen developments arise the bill in final form (Continued on page thirteen, column one)

STATE MARKET DEPARTMENT IS RECOMMENDED

New York Joint Report on Foods—Need Shown of Better Distribution, Open Cooperation and Regulated Cold Storage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y.—The joint report on foods and markets of the Governor's Market Commission, Mayor Mitchell's food supply committee and the Wicks legislative committee was transmitted to the Legislature today. It cites numerous causes for present conditions, the first, termed fundamental, being the lack of a comprehensive market department in the State and the absence of any centralized market department whatsoever in New York City and most of the other centers of population throughout the State. Other causes are given as follows: "While the cost of food has steadily increased during recent years, the recent sharp rise in the cost of food products is attributable in large measure to the European war. There is ignorance among housekeepers on the entire question of foodstuffs. The transportation and distribution facilities of the State need immediate improvement and development. The farmers are beset with difficulties in getting their produce to market in such a way as to receive proper compensation for it. A vast amount of good food goes to waste every year because the producer cannot realize enough for it to pay for sending it to market. Constantly increasing wages to the laboring men in the cities are causing young men to leave the farms to seek more lucrative positions in the city."

It is recommended that "a broadened State department of markets be established. The head of this department should be a single commissioner appointed by the Governor, and the department should be equipped with suitable facilities; among other things: To study and analyze the sources and methods of handling the food supply of this State. To keep informed of and make public the amount of foodstuffs available, and the reasonable costs of production thereof. To inform the people as to the sources of supply. To issue bulletins whereby the people may be accurately informed from day to day of the current market prices in different parts of the State for various articles of food supply, and the probable immediate supply. To prevent the publication of false and misleading market quotations. To prohibit the manufacture or sale of fraudulent foodstuffs. To prevent the use of dyes and coloring matter in foodstuffs when such dyes and coloring matter are designed to deceive the purchaser. To investigate fully into the production, manufacture or sale of all foodstuffs offered for sale or intended to be offered for sale and, for that purpose, to have power, by subpoena, to compel the attendance of witnesses for the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence."

"We recommend that each municipality in the State be authorized by law to create such adequate market departments as in the judgment of the people and authorities of such municipality are requisite for their needs. We recommend that the market commissions or commissioners of the various cities be appointed by the mayors of the cities and that in such cases the functions now existing be transferred to one centralized city market department."

"We recommend that a State Board of Foods and Markets be established; that this board consist of the various State Commissioners, the State Commissioner, the New York City Commissioner and four or six other commissioners to be appointed by the Governor from different sections of the State to represent the farming, transportation, and other interests. We further recommend that the State board be given as broad powers as possible to deal with the questions of transportation, distribution, terminals, etc."

"We believe that the State board should be given power to license cooperative agencies to buy and sell foodstuffs of all kinds and the necessary machinery, materials and apparatus. Concerns so licensed to be subject to State supervision as to capitalization and full publicity as to methods and profits; all fields to be left open, however, to free competition."

"Frank, open cooperation means maximum economy. Ruthless competition means economic loss through duplication of plants and wasteful methods, to say nothing of the strong temptation to exploit impure goods. Unrestrained competition in our day can only be justified as a measure to protect the community from inordinate profits and artificial limitations placed on production; but with full publicity as to conduct, profits and the like and with the industry conducted under State regulation, the community could protect itself against these dangers, save for itself the existing waste, and effect economies that would be beneficial in reducing prices. Legalized cooperation publicly controlled should be equally beneficial to producer, distributor and consumer and in place of driving the small dealer out of business, should make it possible for him to do a more profitable business through eliminating the waste and doing away with unfair, ruthless competition."

"The proposed State board could perform no more valuable service than that of encouraging the use of cold storage as a means of equalizing our food supply and its cost. Investigation shows that cold storage facilities are inadequate and should be enlarged and extended. This comparatively new device can be made a great boon

to the people. Under present conditions abuses undoubtedly exist which can be eradicated through the wise administration of State authority."

City Storage Plants

Seattle, Washington, Building Own Warehouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—No condition in the history of the State of Washington has caused such widespread and general agitation as has the present high cost of the simplest commodities now required in the make-up of an ordinary meal. Homekeepers' clubs have been organized in all the large centers of population and economic students have bobbed up serenely and with volubility of tongue proceeded to smash the autocratic fixing of prohibitive prices, but a majority of the efforts have shot wide of the mark.

In Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane the agitation has resolved itself into a boycott on butter, eggs and potatoes, recommending they be not used until the price reaches a certain level. These clubs have recommended the use of the parcel post, believing that if the consumer would order direct from the producer through this medium it would force the middlemen out of business and thereby lower the price of commodities for the consumer and raise the price to the producer.

Seattle consumers' experience with the municipal market does not cause them to enthrone much over the parcel post plan, for this reason: Farmers who are provided with a market place with every modern convenience, right in the heart of the business district, without rent, maintain prices for their products, including poultry and all kinds of fresh and salt meats, 15 to 20 per cent higher than purveyors of cold storage products who pay \$150 per month for space in the same market.

Owing to the present agitation and boycotts it is impossible to obtain reliable information regarding the amount of produce now in cold storage, but it is held that cold storage, on account of conditions, does not or cannot fix or dominate prices in the Pacific North as it may do in other regions; but prices of necessities are raised on account of a lack of cold storage space, aggravated by the periodical car shortage. This lack of cold storage space is being overcome through the construction, by the Commission of the Port of Seattle, of municipal cold storage plants along the water front, and until this shortage is eliminated the middleman will continue to be a difficulty for both the producer and consumer.

Those who control the limited cold storage space in Seattle dictate prices that producers cannot meet; hence, when the farmer is harvesting his crop the middleman buys on a low market and stores his purchase. The farmer watches the market, and when it shows a certain upward tendency he prepares to ship his surplus. He is then informed that there is a car shortage. His prospects are shattered and the middleman proceeds to raise the price—to the sorrow and discomfort of the consumer.

Seattle is fed by the farmers east of the Cascade Mountains and until these farmers are furnished with warehouses in which to store their surplus where car shortage will not affect it, Seattle consumers must bow to the middleman. The Port of Seattle Commission is making all haste to meet this emergency in the construction of vast warehouses and cold storage plants where a nominal charge will be made for storage. Storage is being provided whereby 25,000 cars of produce can be accommodated. Eastern Washington produces approximately 50,000 carloads of apples annually, and the Port of Seattle Commission is preparing to handle one-half of this crop at a nominal cost for storage, which will rescue this vast industry from the domination of the middleman and prove a boon to the producer and a relief to the consumer. This commission is preparing to handle all the surplus farm products of the State, and had it not been handicapped by big interests and the local press it would have been in a state of preparedness that would have relieved the present situation to the extent that mass meetings, resolutions and boycotts would have been unnecessary.

WOMEN OF YUKON SEEK FRANCHISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The women of the Yukon are, like their sisters in the East, organizing for political emancipation and are circulating through the Women's Protective League of that territory, a petition for extension of the franchise to them. There is danger of the foreign vote overwhelming that of the British-born; hence the appeal to Ottawa for the franchise, which the women of Yukon believe, is necessary to protect the interests of the country, especially during the war, and to enable them to assist in the reconstruction movement when peace is established.

CANADIAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION UNITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Two new railway construction battalions, with headquarters in Toronto, have just been authorized by the Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister of Militia. Men are being recruited from all parts of Canada, platers, carpenters, bridgemen, platelayers and laborers being urgently called.

One battalion will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel McConnell and the other by Colonel Martin. The new units will, in all probability, be employed to lay the 2000 miles of rails which Canada is sending overseas for the use of the Allies.

FINANCIERS OF CONGRESS BUSY OVER REVENUES

Prospective National Deficit of \$300,000,000 in Next Fiscal Year—Various Possible Ways of Meeting It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The financiers of Congress, upon whom devolves the task of providing the necessary revenues for carrying on the National Government, have turned their attention, as individuals, to the problem of meeting the prospective deficit for the fiscal year 1918, amounting approximately to \$300,000,000.

Before the Christmas holidays are left far behind, the members of the House Ways and Means Committee will get together to determine the course to be pursued. The need is not so urgent as absolutely to demand legislation to meet the situation in toto at the present session. The question could readily enough be referred to the Sixty-fifth Congress which comes in, in ordinary session, next December. In the meantime, however, it might be necessary to issue bonds to provide for the Government bills before the next Congress got around to enacting the general appropriation legislation.

Various possible ways are advanced for solving the deficit problem. Sale of Panama Canal bonds is a proposal being considered in some quarters—a proposal that crops out almost invariably when there is a Federal need for ready cash. In round numbers \$230,000,000 could be realized from sale of these bonds, approximately this amount having been expended for the canal from the general funds of the Government without recourse to the authorized bond issue.

Another method that might be followed is increasing the income and the estate taxes. It is estimated by those close to the revenue problem that fully \$125,000,000 could be reasonably secured from this source.

Then there is the possibility of levying taxes on luxuries or nonnecessaries of life. It is calculated that from this source it would be easy to obtain revenues amounting to anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

Still another source that might be looked to for raising a portion of the funds necessary to meet the deficit is the issue of bonds to cover the cost to the Government of concentrating the Federal troops and National Guard on the Mexican border, as well as maintaining the Pershing expedition in Mexico. Figures available in this connection show that the Mexican situation will have cost the Government some \$130,000,000 up to Dec. 31, 1916.

For the fiscal year ending next June there will be a surplus in the general fund of the Government amounting to \$114,900,000, according to estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, based on maintaining the troops on the Mexican border only to Dec. 31, 1916, and paying the entire cost out of current revenues. Should the troops remain on the border to the end of the present fiscal year, it would be necessary to reimburse the treasury for expenditures on this account by bond issue, or special legislation.

Tentative agreement of the Administration to meet the revenue situation in part by a bond issue is understood to have been practically given. The President recently expressed himself as opposed to issuing bonds for the ordinary running expenses of the Government, but justified this expedient for meeting temporary and unusual expenditures. In this class he places the expenses due to the Mexican situation.

The President's position, summed up, is that the present Government should not saddle on future generations any part of the burden of maintaining the Government of today.

It is observed that the plans for preparedness being carried out by the War and Navy departments demand an aggregate appropriation for 1918 that offsets the prospective deficit for that year. To extend the preparedness program over a greater number of years would give partial relief.

The War Department estimates for 1918 include about \$170,000,000 for preparedness, an increase of \$43,000,000 over 1917. The Navy estimates include \$197,000,000 for preparedness in the next fiscal year, or \$109,000,000 more than for 1917. This makes a total of more than \$367,000,000 for preparedness, compared with \$214,000,000 for the present fiscal year, an increase of \$153,000,000.

The gross deficit for 1918 is reduced by taking into consideration the \$60,748,000 which represents a sinking fund for redeeming the National debt. This amounts to one-half of 1 per cent of the total outstanding public debt, as provided for by the existing sinking fund law enacted in February, 1862. This sinking fund account was not opened, however, until 1869, and since then purchases and redemptions of the debt for retirement have only been made when deemed practicable.

It is probable that the present Congress will repeal this sinking fund law and pass a new act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to redeem such portions of the outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States as he deems wise. A bill with this in view already has passed the Senate and is expected to be reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee.

IRISH PLAN TO PROCURE LANDS FOR CULTIVATION

Scheme Advanced by Vacant Lands Cultivation Society, and Activities Are Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The success attending the efforts of the Vacant Lands Cultivation Society has aroused interest and also appreciation of the energy and patience and business capacity of Miss S. C. Harrison, artist and philanthropist, the first woman member of the Dublin Corporation. Although not now a town councillor, Miss Harrison's time is fully occupied with plans for benefiting her more needy fellow citizens; nevertheless, she readily agreed to give a representative of The Christian Science Monitor some information with regard to the Vacant Lands Cultivation Society. It was in 1909, Miss Harrison explained, that Mr. Joseph Fels from the United States spoke in Dublin for the unemployment committee of which Miss Harrison was a member. Mr. Fels was an altruist and expected others to be the same. His scheme was to ask landowners to lend the land they were not using, free of rent, rates and taxes, to be in turn let to casual laborers with families and to be given back when required at seven days' notice. The stated object of the society then started was to bring unemployed land and unemployed persons together. Experience, however, had shown that it was better to pay rent to the landowner when desired, the Vacant Lands Cultivation Society making itself responsible for these rents.

In the course of eight years, Miss Harrison continued, it has been clearly proved that a demand exists for such allotments and that by cultivation a man or woman can provide vegetables all the year round for a family of five from one-fourth of an acre, or possibly even from one-eighth of an acre. Thirty-one acres will be ready in Dublin for next season.

The main difficulty is to procure land at a fair rent, and for this object a proposal has been made to the Chief Secretary, Mr. Duke, that an amendment to the Laborers (Ireland) Act should be brought into Parliament, giving the same power to local authorities in cities and towns of Ireland as is possessed by rural authorities in Ireland and in the city and country in England and Wales. Such power would enable land to be acquired for allotments for workers, the idea being that if a properly constituted society fails to come to an agreement with the owner of unoccupied or waste land the local authority shall have power to have it valued forthwith by the local council, and to let it to the society at a nominal rent on behalf of such society. Such land would be cultivated for the period of the war and six months after; unless the owner could give proof that the land was required for purposes of primary importance connected with the war; the tenancy could be terminated after the war by six months' notice, the owner not being liable for compensation for any improvements.

It is desired, Miss Harrison said, that this amendment be brought into Parliament as an agreed measure, not a party proposal, and passed soon. This would be necessary if the land is to be prepared and sown next season. Mr. Duke is in possession of this proposal which is being put into shape by the Government draftsman. Several of the Irish members of both parties have expressed their approval and none have indicated any desire to oppose.

Miss Harrison further stated that the treasury had given a grant, through the Development Commissioners, for organization of the Vacant Lands Cultivation Society and instruction to plotters. The society was first lent four acres by a member of the corporation and 100 would be plotters met the society at the Mansion House. It was decided that plots should be free for casual laborers, but that others should pay rent; also that the scheme should be advertised, that no undue preference should be given, and that rent must pay for the adaptation of the land for cultivation. A sum of £5 15s. had been received for 10 acres. The training of men to keep their accounts very clearly was not the least part of the society's work.

There was delay in moving up the infantry reinforcements to Pelusium station, so that during the morning of the 4th no infantry was available for an attack at Mt. Royston. This caused the whole brunt of the fighting in this area to fall upon the cavalry. A squadron of cavalry from 7:45 a. m. onwards held off attacks from the southeast for three hours till a yeomanry regiment, which had come into action at 9:45 gained touch with it. The result of the somewhat rapid advance of the Turks from the south was that General Lawrence was obliged to divert the cavalry originally destined to operate against the enemy's rear to strengthen the line of resistance on the north. By 12:30 p. m. the Turks on the southern flank reached the furthest point of their advance—a line running from Bir Abi Diyuk, north of Mt. Royston, along the southern slopes of Wellington ridge, and thence bending round to the east and north facing the southernmost infantry post.

Shortly after 1 p. m. New Zealand mounted troops, with some yeomanry, began to attack Mt. Royston from the west. This attack was pressed slowly forward, and was accompanied by a general move forward of the cavalry. By 3:30 p. m. battalions of the East Lancashire Regiment were on the march southwards from Pelusium station, and by 4 p. m. all the troops were ordered to press forward for the counterattack and gain and hold the line Mt. Royston-Wellington ridge. By 6:30 p. m. Mt. Royston, with about 500 prisoners, some machine guns, and a battery of mountain artillery were in British hands. At 6 p. m. an attack was made on Wellington ridge. The ridge was strongly held, and, owing to darkness, the Turks remained in possession of part of it during the night. The result of the day's fighting was that the British had repulsed a vigorous attack, capturing between 500 and 1000 prisoners, retaken Mt. Royston and part of Wellington ridge, and were pressing back the Turks on the south.

VEGETABLE RAISING URGED IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sir Frederick Moore, curator of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, a warm friend of the Vacant Lands Cultivation Society, addressed a well-attended meeting of plotters at the Kevin Street Technical School recently. Speaking of the high price of vegetables, the lecturer assured the men that the efforts were preventing waste and providing their families with most important food. He congratulated them on the very good crops that were being produced and which he had seen, on what he described as his "surprising" inspections. The speaker emphasized the importance of vegetables grown being used by the families and not sold. The idea, he said, was not to make money, but to increase the wellbeing of their families and themselves.

Sir Frederick also advised a careful selection of the best sorts of vegetables, not for show, but for practical use, and urged cooperation in buying seeds and enriching the land, insisting more especially on the need for deep cultivation and rotation of crops. In conclusion, he said, "If you will work together and consult each other, all doing your best for the common cause, you will be doing your share in a very big movement for the good of the working people."

TURKISH ATTACK UPON THE SUEZ DEFENSES FAILS

Official Dispatches Describe Efforts of Ottoman Troops in Canal Region and Repulse by British Egyptian Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Dispatches from Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, describing the great attack upon the Suez Canal defenses during the early part of August have now been published. The dispatches cover a period of four months from June 1 to Sept. 30, and this repulse of the Turks was the outstanding incident of the period.

The first indication of the coming attack was observed by the Royal Flying Corps on July 19, when a force estimated to be between 8000 and 9000 men were seen to have established themselves on the line Bir El Abd-Bir Jamel-Bir Bayud. Next day the Turks moved forward to Oghratina and Magelbra. It was soon ascertained that the whole Turkish division consisted of the Third Turkish division accompanied by German and Austrian officers and gunners. Some four-inch and six-inch howitzers were with the force, which was under the command of Col. Kress von Kressenstein, a German. The force, says Sir Archibald, was in fine physical condition and admirably equipped.

By July 24 the Turks had established a body estimated at 5000 men, in a series of entrenched positions extending from Hod en Negilat through Oghratina to Hod El Masia, with supporting bodies of about 1000 each at Bir Aby Afein and Bir El Abd behind the right flank. On the left Magelbra was entrenched with a series of strong redoubts and held by some 3000 troops, with small connecting posts northward to Hod El Masia.

After considering the objects of the Turkish force, General Murray decided that the best course for him to take was to attack as soon as was practicable, and by Aug. 3 all the British formations were ready to take the field fully equipped with camel transport. Aug. 13 was fixed as the date of the attack, to be carried out by Maj.-Gen. Hon. H. H. Lawrence.

On the night of July 27, the Turks pushed forward and occupied a line in advance of the former entrenched position, running from the eastern end of Sakhet El Maya on the north, southwards to Abu Daram on the south. The chief advance was made by the left flank, which swung up in a northwesterly direction from Magelbra to Abu Daram. By July 31, the Turks appeared to have completed the concentration of troops in the front line. On Aug. 3, they made a general move forward.

On the night of Aug. 3, the British cavalry put out a strong outpost line, which was attacked from midnight onwards. The continuous pressure gradually forced back the line. It was evident by daylight that the Turks had committed their troops to a decisive attack. Orders were issued for all available troops to be ready to operate against the Turkish southern flank in the direction of Mt. Royston. A mounted brigade was directed to act vigorously from Dueldar towards Hod El Enna; another mounted brigade was ordered to send one regiment to Hod El Aras, and to be prepared to follow it up with the whole brigade, so as to cooperate with the first mentioned mounted brigade. Finally the mobile column was ordered to commence operations between the Turks' left rear towards Magelbra and Bir Aweidya.

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Vigorous action was ordered for the

next day. At daybreak the Scottish Territorial Infantry, assisted by Australian and New Zealand mounted troops, took the remainder of Wellington ridge by assault, capturing about 1500 prisoners. Elsewhere the mounted troops pressed forward and it was soon obvious that the Turkish offensive was completely broken. An advance was ordered all along the line, and all mounted troops were put under the command of General Chauvel, with orders to push on as far and as vigorously as the resources at his disposal would permit.

During the ensuing four days an almost continuous action was fought with the Turkish rear guards, and early on the 12th the general pursuit stopped at Salmana.

The result of the operations is thus summarized by General Murray: The complete result of the operations in the Qatia district was the decisive defeat of an enemy force amounting in all to some 18,000, including 15,000 rifles. Some 4000 prisoners, including 50 officers, were captured, and it is estimated that the total number of Turkish casualties amounted to about 9000. In addition, there were captured one Krupp 75mm. mountain battery of four guns, complete with all accessories and 400 rounds of ammunition, nine German machine guns and mountings with specially constructed pack saddles for camel transport, 2300 rifles, 1,000,000 rounds small arms ammunition, 100 horses and mules, 500 camels and a large amount of miscellaneous stores and equipment. Two field hospitals, with most of their equipment, were also abandoned by the Turks, and large quantities of stores were burnt by them at Bir El Abd to prevent their capture.

FRENCH METHOD OF TRANSPORT IN THE VOSGES AREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Methods of transport employed with the French army in the Vosges Mountains are described in a recent dispatch by the special correspondent of the British press with the French armies.

Questions of transport and communication, he says, have always, throughout the history of organized war, been vital matters, and in mountainous country they are doubly important. In the Vosges the French have spared no trouble to arrive at a satisfactory solution of these difficult problems, and every day that passes sees a further step in this direction. Great results have been attained, and after six months' absence from this district the visitor cannot but be struck by the enormous progress made.

The French have always been great road-builders, and since the beginning of the war they have surpassed themselves. Existing roads have been widened and are perpetually being re-metalled, despite an unceasing traffic far greater than anything they were built to carry. New roads are continually being constructed, and such a desolate district as the Champagne Pouilleuse has been provided with a road system that after the war may well bring it prosperity and give it a never known before. The high road Verdun and Bar-le-Duc was widened almost in a night and a day, and its surface kept in splendid condition, despite weather conditions and the continual procession of motor lorries in either direction, one every 25 seconds.

In Alsace and the Vosges, generally, the French engineers have had ample opportunity to display their skill in roadmaking. New roads have sprung up everywhere and wind their way to a very short distance from most parts of the firing line, and on the roads there is ample room for passing other conveyances, though people unaccustomed to the mountains may find it rather trying to see their outer wheels at only an inch or two from the edge of a precipice. When, after the war, French Alsace begins to rival the Alps as a tourist center, it will, thanks to the French military engineers, possess roads quite equal to those of the most popular Swiss mountain resorts.

At most points of the front light railways are of supreme importance, but in mountainous country their utility is necessarily confined to the valleys and a few important passes where it has been possible to engineer roads without excessive gradients. As a rule, their place is taken by the transporter cable or transbordeur, as the French call it—which, in a perfectly straight line, plunges down the steepest valley and up the most precipitous hillside. Carried some thirty or forty feet above the ground on steel supports, all the goods that the army requires can make their way along its wires in little suspended trucks. These trucks, when they wander cautiously up an abrupt incline seem to be moving of their own volition. Solemnly they make their way, always as the crowd flies, across hills and forests to their station, where they are unloaded or else shunted to another cable system, which carries them still nearer to the front line. Sometimes they may even dive down a hill in full view of the Germans, but then the traffic goes on only at night, as the sight of the trucks gliding down over the pine trees is too tempting to gunners.

Useful as they are, these mechanical contrivances cannot undertake the whole business of revictualing the army fighting in the mountains. Material brought by road, railway, or cable to a central point must be distributed in the trenches. This task falls to the mules, without which this mountain warfare would scarcely be possible. The mules are supplemented in the Vosges, as elsewhere, by Algerian donkeys. Today these donkeys are to be found nearly everywhere on the front. One other animal plays a part in revictualing the army of the Vosges, the dogs imported from Canada and Alaska to draw sleighs and to haul trucks on the light railways.

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NEW YORK VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Although the official election returns, just completed by the canvass of the soldier vote on the Mexican border, show that Governor Whitman received the largest vote ever given a Republican candidate for Governor of New York State, they also show that he did not receive a majority of all the votes cast on Nov. 7.

INTERVIEW WITH F. W. MASSEY ON IMPERIAL ISSUES

Council in Which Units of Overseas Empire Would Have Voice Advocated as Step to Solution of Imperial Problem

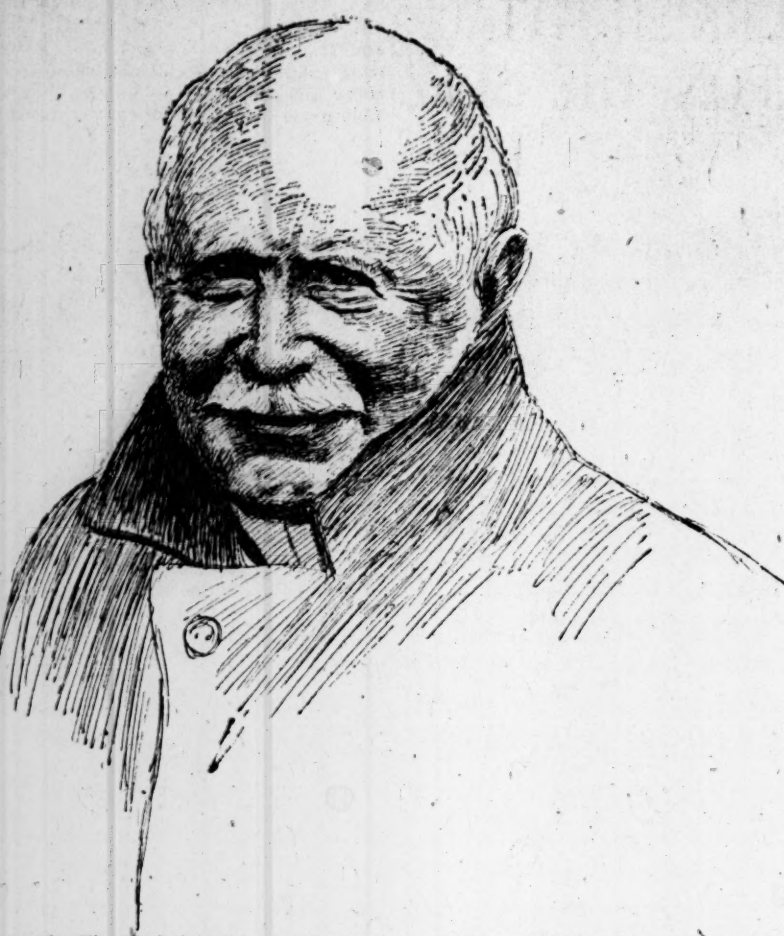
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Since the outbreak of the war the statesmen who have visited England from the dominions—the latest in Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, with whom a representative of The Christian Science Monitor lately had the following interview—have shown an increasing disposition to express their views freely on Imperial reorganization and closer Imperial unity. The customary diplomatic reserve, some would call it timidity, in handling these subjects, which are apparently suspected of containing within them an element of high explosive, received perhaps its final blow when Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, made his famous tour through Great Britain. Mr. Massey has also spoken freely in various speeches throughout the country while making himself thoroughly acquainted with Great Britain's effort on land and sea. In this latter connection Mr. Massey gave the representative of The Christian Science Monitor his impressions of his visit to the British armies on the western front, which may be summed up in one of the New Zealand Premier's remarks: "The organization behind the lines and the spirit of the troops are wonderful. There is no doubt about that."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor commented to Mr. Massey on this increasing frankness of dominion statesmen. In opening the interview at the Prime Minister's rooms at the Hotel Cecil, where, on his return from his visit to the front, he was engaged in overtaking arrears of work, "Frankness," retorted Mr. Massey, "I wish British statesmen would be equally frank, and say where they are on this matter." Mr. Massey, however, admitted that he had found a considerable development of opinion both among the British public and its leaders with regard to a closer linking up of the dominions and dependencies with the mother country.

In his adopted country, New Zealand, Mr. Massey himself is an Irishman, and recalls the fact that a few years ago when Lord Plunket, an Irishman, was Governor, the leader of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the leader of the opposition were all Irishmen—Mr. Massey declares the people are most anxious for closer union, not merely the politicians, but the people. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor generally finds, however, that dominion statesmen consider that the dominions are ahead of Britain on such subjects. "In Australia and New Zealand," Mr. Massey remarked, "we have compulsory military training, which is a fundamental requisite of an organized empire. And I think it will come to be recognized that while things are what they are it is the duty of every man of the British race to qualify to defend the Empire by proper and sufficient military training. There must be trained men behind the fleet, great as its record has been."

Turning to the question of closer Imperial unity, Mr. Massey described representation as the essential basis of any scheme. It was admitted that the dominions and dependencies had earned the right to representation in connection with the purely Imperial matters such as foreign policy. "As Mr. Bonar Law has pointed out," Mr. Massey remarked, "the Empire overseas has sent 750,000 men to assist in this struggle, to say nothing of its financial commitments and its assistance in the matter of munitions and in other ways. Yet the dominions have no more say in the direction of affairs than neutrals have. I think a great opportunity was missed at the beginning of the war when representatives of the overseas Empire should have been invited to join the British Cabinet and share in the responsibility for the direction of the war. If, as is everywhere admitted, taxation and representation should go together, surely when the contribution takes the form of men, the flower of the nation, the case for representation is overwhelming. And certainly I am convinced," Mr. Massey added, "that we have passed the stage when the Empire can be bound together by ties of sentiment alone, together these ties have stood the strain in a way which has brought confusion to the plans of our enemies."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor put forward, for purposes of discussion only, the view that as Britain expects to win the war and to defeat Germany, such a result would be a strong argument for supporting the present sketchy organization of the British Empire against the close and detailed organization of the German Empire. We certainly do not want too rigid an organization, Mr. Massey replied. We once had something of the kind and the result was the loss of the American colonies, now the United States. What we want is neither the present loose organization of the Empire, nor the rigid organization of Germany. I would rather have too little organization at first than too much. Some people favor an Imperial Parliament; others an Imperial Council. The former is supposed to include the division of the United Kingdom for parliamentary purposes into provinces, each with its own parliament dealing with its own local affairs. Such a scheme has its advantages and would enable some much needed parliamentary reforms to be



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Newspaper Illustrations
The Hon. F. W. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand

undertaken, and personally I would be quite ready to support it. But it would certainly rouse strong opposition, and I think the wiser plan would be to start with an Imperial Council, on which the more important units of the overseas empire would have representation. From this root the future plant would grow quite naturally and according to future circumstances. Meantime it would be a strong factor in Imperial affairs.

And what about centralization? Mr. Massey was asked. Well, the New Zealand Prime Minister replied, if we got to the stage of having a council to control broad Imperial affairs, I can see no reason why it should hold all its sittings in London. I can see no reason why it should not sit in Melbourne, or Auckland, or Cape Town from time to time. At any rate closer unity and representation of the dominions, I firmly believe, are necessary, if we are to hand on a greater Imperial heritage than we have received. I certainly believe that the representation of the dominions will be in the best interests of the Empire—certainly it will mean that we will never again be caught unprepared, as we were in August, 1914.

SPANISH KING AND LIBAN INHABITANTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The Spanish Government, and particularly the King of Spain personally, has interceded successfully with the Turkish Government on behalf of the inhabitants of the vilayet of Liban, whose situation has been most pitiable in recent times. It has been established that the people have been perishing from starvation, and that they have been subjected to terrible deprivations and punishments, so that it has been declared that the policy of the Turks towards them was one of wholesale organized extermination. An appeal direct to King Alfonso from one of the heads of these people has pleaded with him for intervention, on the ground that as the chief of a neutral State he was in a most exceptional position for causing some change beneficial to them to be made. At the same time representations have been made to the King from another quarter. The French Comité d'Action in Syria, of which M. Lavisse is honorary president, some time since approached the Marquis del Muni, Spanish Ambassador in Paris, through the French Government, to the end that the latter should send to the people of Liban the assistance they so urgently needed. The King was not slow to take action. At first Turkey resisted the pretensions of Spain in the matter, but a change came over the "spirit of the affair" when His Majesty had an interview with the Turkish Minister in Madrid, and at the same time sent special instructions to the Spanish Minister at Constantinople, who communicated the views of Don Alfonso to the Sublime Porte without delay. Before this insistence the Turkish opposition has collapsed, and consent has been given for a Spanish ship to carry to Syria quantities of the necessities of life, which will be distributed by the Croissant Rouge and the American Red Cross.

The French Government has given instructions to its Ambassador in Madrid, M. Geoffray, that he will express to the Spanish Government the extreme gratitude of France for the generous intervention of King Alfonso in the matter of the deportations of civilians from the North of France, an intervention which has had such a satisfying result. News by German wireless indicates that 8000 of the French deported from Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing have been returned to their homes, and that the remainder will be similarly returned before the end of the year.

COOPERATIVE SALES SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—The total sales of the Cooperative Wholesale Society for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 23, amount to £11,815,155, an increase of £1,474,502, or 14 1/2 per cent on the corresponding period of last year. The total supplies from the various productive works for the same period are £3,899,258, an increase of £787,587, or 25 1/2 per cent on the corresponding 13 weeks of last year.

SCOTTISH CALL FOR PROHIBITION DURING THE WAR

Glasgow Mass Meeting Declares Readiness to Support Any Steps Government May Deem Necessary to Attain Object

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—A very emphatic demand was made lately by a mass meeting in Glasgow for prohibition during the war.

Bishop Campbell, who presided at the meeting, which was organized by the Women's Patriotic Crusade, said that that was not an ordinary temperance meeting. Large numbers of women who had joined the Patriotic Crusade had had previously no connection with an organized movement to promote total abstinence from alcoholic liquors. The Women's Patriotic Crusade existed to secure prohibition for the duration of the war and for the period of demobilization. They had come to believe that only by prohibition could the full strength of the country be directed toward a successful and speedy issue of the war. They felt that with an intensity which the few minutes at his disposal made it quite impossible for him to voice; but 60,000 of these women, representing every class and every age, had marched in procession through the streets of Glasgow to call attention to their demand, and 150,000 had signed the memorial for prohibition presented to the Government last June.

The chairman read a letter expressing regret at his inability to be present from Mr. J. St. Lo Strachey, editor of the Spectator, in which he said that to him, and he expected to most persons in the audience, it was little short of a national humiliation to see an able, self-respecting and thoroughly patriotic statesman like Mr. Runciman meeting representatives of the great hotels and restaurants in London and solemnly debating with them how they could cut off an entree or a sugar cake from the dinners of a handful of millionaires, and yet not saying one single word as to the scandal of allowing beer and other intoxicants to be produced in this country out of sugar and cereals and other foodstuffs. By saying one word the Government might free a great amount of tonnage which every week, or rather every day, was occupied in bringing intoxicants or the ingredients for intoxication to their shores; free thousands of men whose sole work now was the manufacture and transport and sale of intoxicants, and finally might devote to food services material that was now wasted by being turned into alcoholic drinks. He would be told that the enforcement of "down glasses" would produce something like an insurrection, and at any rate would stop all munition work. He did not believe anything of the kind.

The Rev. Dr. J. Stuart Holden said they were met in furtherance of the cause which had been described as prohibition of the drink trade in all its branches for the period of the war and during demobilization. He ventured to add the further expression of purpose, "with a return to the status quo only after a plebiscite of the people." He did that with all confidence, for if once the nation tasted freedom it would never again be content to be shackled. Though they were slowly learning to organize their full resources for the war they had virtually left no stone unturned for traffic. He was not forgetful of the work of the Liquor Control Board, but the very existence of that board was an admission that something ought to be done, and with all due respect to Lord Abernethy and his colleagues they were merely tinkering at the business. What if prohibition cost £200,000,000—that was only the cost of one month of war, and if at the cost of one month of war they shortened the war by six months, on business grounds alone they would make a profit on the deal. He did not believe the working men of the country, rightly informed, with their eyes open to the perils of the nation, and with the demands rightly made upon them, would stand in the way of progress for one hour. The question ultimately rested with the people, and if they rose up—aye, even as the women suffragists rose up—and let the Government know that they would no longer be fooled, they would win. Admiral Sir George King-Hall said there was no more patriotic crusade than that now being waged by the women. If the prohibition movement was carried he understood that Parliament had provided necessary machinery for dealing with any traders who could show that they had suffered war losses by that action. He thought that was fair enough. It was a matter of the deepest regret that the King's example in abstention from alcoholic liquor had not been followed by those in influential positions in the Government. They at home were not giving their best. There was no doubt about that. A comparatively small minority were hampering the magnificent army of workers who were doing their level best. They were fighting with a weight upon their backs. There was loss of efficiency in shipbuilding yards and munition works, most of it due to drink—not to actual drunkenness, but drinking to such an excess as to make people unwilling to turn out to work, especially on Mondays and after pay days. He was not making an attack upon a particular class, for the tentacles of the drink trade, had penetrated to every grade of society. Besides loss of efficiency they had difficulties in connection with food supply due to the drink trade.

Mrs. Yuille moved a resolution that

the citizens of Glasgow, as represented by the meeting, impressed by the serious outlook for the nation on account of the continuance of the war, the heavy drain upon its manhood and material resources, especially in view of the increasing economic pressure, as indicated in the Government's control of the people's food, renew their protest against the economic waste and moral degradation caused by the liquor traffic, and their demand for prohibition during the war and the period of demobilization, and would welcome any steps which might be considered necessary by the Government for the immediate attainment of that object.

The Master of Polwarth, who seconded, said he wished to deal with the argument that was sometimes put forward, that there was less drunkenness now than before the war, or, at all events, that there was not an increase. They were told that the drunkenness in Glasgow recently was 3 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 5 per 10,000 in the country before the war. But the number of "drunks" who were convicted now were drawn from less than half the usual population of the city, and the statistics of drunkenness. The argument advanced had become a very fallacious one. The resolution was adopted.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT UNDER ATTACK

Birmingham, Ala., Attempt to Return to Aldermanic Control May Take Case to Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A petition signed by 4437 qualified voters was filed with the probate judge of Jefferson County recently seeking to have him call a referendum election for a vote on whether the commission form of government should be retained by the City of Birmingham or whether a return should be made to the aldermanic system. The petition was filed by Horace C. Wilkinson, a local attorney, who declared that he had in his possession other petitions with nearly 1000 signatures which had not been placed on the official document as they were not needed.

Judge Stiles declined to receive the petition on the ground that the recent legislative act under which it was sought to call the election applied only to cities and towns having less than 35,000 population. Mr. Wilkinson immediately sued out a writ of mandamus seeking to compel the calling of the election and service was accepted by City Attorney Ullman in the name of the commission. A legal battle which will take the matter to the Supreme Court is considered certain.

Under the terms of the Alabama Constitution, the caption of a bill must contain every feature of the measure and any "joker" inserted which is in violation of the Constitution. Inasmuch as the caption of the bill states that it shall apply to all cities in the State which have commission government, and since the entire body of the bill, containing about 1500 words refers always to all cities with commission form of government, it is contended by Mr. Wilkinson and his adherents that the law applies to Birmingham. In the last sentence of the act, it is stated that the measure shall not apply to cities of more than 35,000. Attorneys are divided on the question.

Should the Supreme Court hold that the limiting clause is not in keeping with the caption of the bill, it would render the whole measure invalid, the Constitution providing that where one part of a bill is unconstitutional, it does not affect the part which is in keeping with the Constitution. Mr. Wilkinson contends that the Supreme Court will be forced to knock out the limiting clause, but must hold the rest of the bill valid. Mr. Wilkinson further alleges that the limiting clause was inserted after the second reading of the bill.

TRADE COUNCIL TO REPORT UPON INQUIRY ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fourth national foreign trade convention in Pittsburgh, Jan. 25-27, will consider: Conditions in foreign markets after the war and the measures necessary to safeguard American foreign trade, as well as the foreign-trade aspect of the American tariff system; cooperation in foreign trade development; the American merchant marine; foreign investment of American capital as an aid to commerce; problems of the smaller manufacturer and merchant. All Americans engaged in or desirous of entering overseas commerce, and particularly all boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other commercial and industrial organizations, are invited to participate in the practical and constructive discussion of policies and practices necessary to meet keener competition which the United States may encounter in world markets after the war.

The National Foreign Trade Council will make a report giving the result of a year of research into war changes in European commercial and industrial organization, the possible effect of European economic alliances upon the foreign trade of the United States, the industrial reconstruction of devastated areas in Europe and the probable post-bellum competing power of various nations, and will offer recommendations for national preparedness to meet post-bellum conditions.

PROHIBITION IN UTAH EXPECTED AT EARLY DATE

Many Saloon Keepers Prepare to Sell Out and a "Dry" State Law Is Predicted by August—Legislators Are Pledged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Throughout the State of Utah there is considerable speculation today as to when a prohibition measure will become law following the election of a Democratic ticket, the candidates on which pledged themselves at the recent election to enact legislation to eliminate the liquor traffic.

Prohibition is a question that has been discussed for several years in Utah. It is conceded that the major portion of the population desire it. In 1914 the State Assembly passed a bill for prohibition and it was introduced by the Senate. Gov. William Spry vetoed the bill and two distinct factions, foreign to direct politics, sprang into being. Following the Governor's act it became not so much a question as to whether a voter was Democrat or Republican as it was as to whether he was "dry" or "wet."

Both the Republican and Democratic parties recognized this fact at the recent election. The two parties introduced prohibition as a strong plank in their respective platforms. The question now is: Will Utah go dry?

Legislators in the old House were divided on the constitutionality of the measure as passed. Expert legal opinion was to the effect that if a test case was presented the bill as drafted would be "killed" by the supreme court. The opinion pervaded the houses of legislation to such an extent that the general view was expressed that prohibition could not succeed and the Governor, possibly realizing that such would be the case, would not give it the final endorsement that was desired. The bill was, in some respects, similar to that passed by legislatures in other States. There were, however, a few exceptions, and upon these the liquor interests relied.

During the past election campaign many expressions of opinion were heard and they were all to the effect that a better bill would be presented. The result is that today the elected representatives of Utah are combining to draft a bill in which there will be no loopholes. They plan to pass legislation which will prove irresistible against all the efforts that the "wet" faction might direct against it.

That "coming events cast their shadows before" is exemplified in Utah at present in the fact that many saloon keepers are attempting to sell their businesses. There have been many transfers and it is taken for granted among the general populace that prohibition will become effective by Aug. 1 next. Governor-elect Bamberger was elected chiefly on his platform of prohibition and, according to the candidates elected, he and they must fulfill the pledges to the people who elected them.

At present the local option law obtains here. The greater part of Utah, territorially, is "dry." The major portion of the State, taken from a population standpoint, is "wet." Salt Lake City, four times as large as any other city in the State and comprising about one-third of the population of the entire State, is "wet." There are 128 saloons in this city—a city with a population of 130,000 persons.

The people of Salt Lake, in common with the people in the other parts of the State, decided for prohibition. There are, however, a few places where it would not be acceptable. A place in particular is Gunnison. Gunnison is a city with about 2500 inhabitants. It has, however, a "floating" population. It is in the midst of a "dry" territory, and every day from the surrounding country hundreds are drawn there fortified with the knowledge that they may imbibe as freely as they wish.

The result is that Gunnison's "prosperity" with its seven saloons, is taking money from territories which, it is argued, it should not. Consequently, at the recent election, practically all the electors in the surrounding country voted "dry," much to the disappointment of Gunnison's citizens, who thought that the liquor traffic meant much to them.

It is the general consensus of opinion that it will be to Utah's benefit to stand for prohibition. The legislators, according to their pledges, have no alternative but to pass a law which will make prohibition effective.

MEXICAN CONSULAR CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The de facto Government of Mexico has changed consuls-general in New Orleans. G. M. Seguin, Consul at El Paso for some months, having come to New Orleans to relieve F. R. Villavicencio, who has been Consul-General here for more than a year. The latter will go to Guatemala to become Consul-General in that country for his Government.

TORONTO CATTLE ARENA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—This city is to have the largest cattle arena in the Dominion, the building to cost not less than \$400,000. It will be built near the stock yards, and will be made of steel and concrete and will be used for stock shows. It is also proposed to have a show ring erected for exhibition purposes for the use of stock raisers and breeders.

Andrew Alexander

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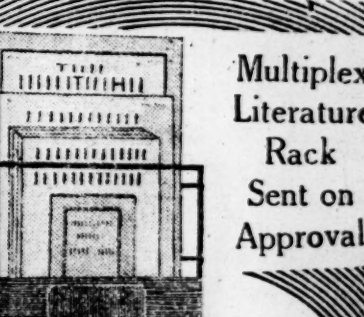
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HIS SELECTION NOT DICTATED, SAYS MR. HUSTIS

B. & M. President in Receivership Proceedings Declares His Appointment Was Not Influenced by Financial Interests

James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, denied at the receivership hearing before Judge Morton in the United States District Court today that his appointment as president had been dictated by the financial interests in control of the road.

He stated that Charles S. Mellen, when about to retire from the New Haven, requested him to go to the Boston & Maine as vice-president, which he did. Later, he said, Samuel Carr, chairman of a committee appointed to select a president on the retirement of Mr. McDonald, asked him to take the presidency, which he declined but later accepted.

"Don't you know," asked Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for one of the minority stockholders contesting the receivership, "that the presidency of the road was determined by the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. at that time?"

"No," was Mr. Hustis' reply. "I don't think that Morgan & Co. had anything to do with my going to the Boston & Maine."

Asked if he had ever discussed the matter with the representative of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. and Morgan & Co., Mr. Hustis replied that the only persons with whom he discussed the matter of the presidency of the Boston & Maine, were Mr. Carr and Howard Elliott. Mr. Crooker asked the witness if the policy of having separate presidents of the constituent roads of the New Haven system was not adopted for the sake of making the operation of the merged lines look a little better under the Sherman act. Mr. Hustis testified that he believed the purpose was better operation.

"Who determined the policy of having separate presidents of the constituent roads?" asked Mr. Crooker.

"I don't know," answered Mr. Hustis.

"Have you any idea?"

"No."

"Have you any information?"

"No."

"Would you say it was determined by the directors of the New Haven and Boston & Maine lines?" asked Mr. Crooker.

"I would not," said Mr. Hustis.

"Then by process of elimination it was dictated by the financial interests in control," said Mr. Crooker.

"You can guess as well as I can on that matter," said Mr. Hustis.

"You knew then that the controlling financial interest was Morgan & Co?" asked Mr. Crooker.

"Yes, with Kidder, Peabody and Lee, Higginson," replied Mr. Hustis.

"You know no one could hold office without their approval?"

"I would rather not answer that question, Mr. Crooker," replied the witness.

Asked if anything had been said to him about the future policy of the road when he was offered the presidency, Mr. Hustis replied that the only thing Mr. Carr spoke to him about was the possibility of the road going into the hands of a receiver. Nothing definite had been said about reorganization, he said.

Asked if Mr. McDonald had ever told him why he resigned from the Boston & Maine, Mr. Hustis replied that he had not, but that he understood that Mr. McDonald preferred the Maine Central.

"Didn't he tell you," asked Mr. Crooker, "that the situation was so embarrassing by the banking interests that he was tired of it?"

"No," replied Mr. Hustis.

Further examination disclosed the fact that Mr. Hustis was retained at the same salary he previously had, \$30,000 a year. Mr. Hustis stated that he became president Aug. 15, 1914, and that the Federal trustees were appointed the following October. The names of the trustees, he stated, were generally known as early as June. Mr. Crooker asked the witness if he knew of an attempt in Boston to have James J. Richards excluded from the board of trustees.

On objection of counsel for the road, Judge Morton excluded the question, but not until Mr. Crooker made the remark that he knew it would be excluded, and that was why he asked the question. Judge Morton told Mr. Crooker that his remark came very close to being unprofessional. On assurances from Mr. Crooker that he did not intend any impropriety the court allowed the examination to go on.

Mr. Hustis testified that the Boston & Maine showed a profit and loss on the credit side from operation in 1905 and 1906, and that while this was gradually reduced it was not until 1913 that there was a cumulative deficit. This amounted in 1914 to \$3,000,000, in 1915 to \$4,000,000, but in 1916 there was again a credit from operation of \$24,000. He thought that part of the improvement last year was due to the opening of the classification yard for freight at Mechanicsville, N. Y. He believed that the road was still getting the benefit not only from this yard but from the improvement in equipment.

Daniel G. Wing, president of the First National Bank of Boston, testified that his bank held notes of the Boston & Maine to the value of \$130,000. The amount originally had been \$500,000, but this had been gradually reduced, he said. He stated that he felt the notes should be paid, but there was never any disinclination on the part of the bank to help out on the proposition of renewal. He stated that the bank had not been requested to

renew the notes at the time of the receivership, but it was his opinion that the First National would have done what the rest of the noteholders did if a request had been made for renewal.

Judge Marcus P. Knowlton, one of the Federal trustees, closed his testimony this morning. He stated that the proposed reorganization to which he objected as outlined in the circular sent to stockholders would cost the Boston & Maine \$14,000,000 in the funded indebtedness alone. He believed that a reorganization, fair and equitable to all, could be accomplished without increasing the burden to that extent and he had hopes that such a plan would finally be evolved.

PUBLIC INTEREST PARAMOUNT IN LABOR DISPUTES

Boston Man Appears Before Senate Committee Which Is Considering Rail Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the public interest is paramount in the settlement of any labor dispute will be the contention of Amos L. Hathaway, who appeared before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate today in favor of the President's program for arbitration of railway labor controversies.

Mr. Hathaway appeared in behalf of the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

William L. Chambers, United States Commissioner of Conciliation and Mediation, also appeared and is to submit an amendment to the proposed arbitration bill, in concert with the Attorney-General, giving the courts the power to interpret and enforce the awards made by a mediatory board.

Everett Wheeler, representing the New York Reform Club, declared before the committee that as he views the proposed legislation it does not prevent any railroad employee from leaving his employer's service, but does prevent any combination of employees from crippling the public transportation service.

Asked if he had ever discussed the matter with the representative of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. and Morgan & Co., Mr. Hustis replied that the only persons with whom he discussed the matter of the presidency of the Boston & Maine, were Mr. Carr and Howard Elliott. Mr. Crooker asked the witness if the policy of having separate presidents of the constituent roads of the New Haven system was not adopted for the sake of making the operation of the merged lines look a little better under the Sherman act. Mr. Hustis testified that he believed the purpose was better operation.

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1 Coat, skunk trim'd, 275.00	195.00
1 Coat, skunk trim'd, 235.00	175.00
1 Coat, skunk trim'd, 395.00	295.00
1 Coat, fox trimmed, 185.00	135.00
1 Coat, muskrat trim, 175.00	125.00
1 Coat, skunk collar, 175.00	125.00
1 Coat, skunk collar, 175.00	115.00
1 Coat, skunk collar, 150.00	125.00
1 Coat, skunk collar, 180.00	130.00
1 Coat, skunk trim'd, 285.00	225.00
1 Coat, skunk trim'd, 450.00	345.00
1 Coat, skunk trim'd, 245.00	195.00
1 Coat, skunk trim'd, 150.00	125.00
1 Coat, plain, 250.00	185.00
1 Coat, plain, 185.00	155.00
1 Coat, plain, 150.00	110.00
1 Coat, plain, 145.00	95.00
1 Coat, plain, 200.00	150.00
1 Coat, plain, 135.00	95.00

MINK	Price	Price
3 Mink Muffs, 35.00	25.00	
2 Mink Muffs, 100.00	55.00	
1 Mink Muff, 58.00	40.00	
1 Mink Muff, 40.00	28.50	
1 Mink Muff, 95.00	65.00	
2 Mink Scarfs, 32.50	22.50	
1 Mink Scarf, 35.00	25.00	
1 Mink Scarf, 30.00	22.50	
3 Mink Muffs, 42.50	30.00	
1 Mink Scarf, 45.00	25.00	
1 Mink Scarf, 125.00	65.00	
1 Mink Scarf, 75.00	50.00	
1 Mink Scarf, 20.00	10.00	
1 Mink Scarf, 60.00	35.00	

SABLE	Price	Price
2 Hudson Bay Sets, 225.00	135.00	
1 Russian Sable Set, 350.00	195.00	
1 Blended Sable Set, 175.00	75.00	
1 Sable Muff, 125.00	65.00	
1 Blended Sable Scarf, 90.00	45.00	
1 H. Bay Sable Scarf, 125.00	95.00	
1 Blended Sable Set, 95.00	55.00	
1 Blended Sable Scarf, 75.00	50.00	
1 Sable Scarf, 25.00	15.00	

KOLINSKY-RINGTAIL	Price	Price
1 Kolinsky Scarf, 195.00	125.00	
1 Kolinsky Muff, 65.00	45.00	

MARTEN	Price	Price
1 Bld. B'm Marten Muff, 50.00	25.00	
1 Dy. Stone Marten Set, 75.00	35.00	

CARACUL	Price	Price
1 Caracul Set, 125.00	75.00	
1 Caracul Muff, 75.00	35.00	
1 Caracul Set, 100.00	75.00	

WHITE FOX	Price	Price
1 Scarf, 45.00	25.00	
1 Scarf, 55.00	37.50	
1 Scarf, 32.50	22.50	

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FUR SALE

Chandler & Co. are offering in this sale about

\$35,000.00

worth of

Magnificent Furs

for about

\$23,000.00

Perplexing, but the rule is followed—"close out everything—end the season with practically nothing." Rather unusual with the probability of higher prices on all fashionable furs next season that the rule should hold among the specialists and makers of fine furs, but it does—and this in face of desirable skins costing more today than they have for any period in years.

But then it has been a Great Fur Season—Nearly all manufacturers of fine furs and fine fur coats have had a prosperous and profitable season. Probably they could give away every piece remaining in stock, and not feel that they had lost an appreciable amount of profit. Hence when they follow the rule of "cleaning up" at the season's end, their great prosperity means a cut on comparatively new and small quantities remaining in stock.

The furs itemized are all on sale as this advertisement goes to press. Should any be sold when called for, Chandler & Co. will endeavor to supply like values.

LYNX	Price	Price	TAUPE AND ROSE FOX	Price	Price	RED FOX	Price	Price
1 Lynx Scarf, 25.00	16.50		1 Taupe Fox Muff, 35.00	24.50		2 Red Fox Sets, 60.00	45.00	
1 Lynx Scarf, 15.00	10.00		1 Rose Fox Muff, 65.00	45.00		1 Red Fox Set, 125.00	75.00	
2 Lynx Scarfs, 35.00	22.50		1 Taupe Fox Scarf, 35.00	18.50		1 Red Fox Set, 125.00	85.00	
1 Lynx Scarf, 25.00	15.00		1 Rose Fox Scarf, 60.00	40.00		1 Red Fox Scarf, 35.00	25.00	
1 Lynx Muff, 39.50	25.00		1 Taupe Fox Scarf, 35.00	20.00		2 Red Fox Scarfs, 30.00	22.50	
1 Lynx Muff, 35.00	22.50		1 Taupe Fox Set, 125.00	85.00				

SEALERS SEEK TO EDUCATE THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Weights and Measures Convention in Horticultural Hall to Discuss Problems

Household economics is the main subject to be considered at the twenty-second annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures, which opened its two-day session in Horticultural Hall this morning. Charles B. Woolley, president of the association and sealer of weights and measures of the city of Boston, is the presiding officer, and addresses on various subjects dealing with the application of a knowledge of weights and measures to daily household problems will be delivered.

In the hall there are many exhibits of measuring and weighing apparatus to show the householder how to use his appliances in getting a dollar's worth of weight for a dollar. Large scales for use in railroad weighing and for motor trucks are on exhibition in addition to the collection of analytical scales. The object of the convention and exhibition, says an official of the general public on the question of weights and measures, is to end that just quantities for the amount of money spent will be received.

Edward J. Slattery, secretary to Mayor Curley, gave the address of welcome, and Mr. Woolley spoke for the organization. Mr. Woolley called attention to the efficient way in which the Department of Weights and Measures works in Boston, saying that in his experience he had found the majority of dealers in this city to be honest and that the unscrupulous man was the exception. However, he said, there have been some cases of short-weight recently, most of them being where coal was sold in small quantities.

Alton Briggs, secretary of the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, spoke on the high cost of living. Henry I. Harriman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce made a short address in behalf of the organization he represented.

This afternoon the scheduled speakers are: Thure Hanson, Commissioner of Weights and Measures of the State of Massachusetts; Miss Harriet L. B. Darling on practical economics for the housewife; John C. Connors of Troy, N. Y., on what other states are doing to regulate weights and measures, and reports from city and town sealers.

Today's session will close at 6 p. m. so that the members may attend the dinner of the organization at the Revere House tonight. On Thursday the morning session opens at 10 a. m., and continues through until 10 p. m. Invitations have been sent to many

members of the various women's clubs of Greater Boston to attend. Special efforts have been made to make this affair a source of instruction to the housekeeper so that the purchaser may know when full measure is being given.

PEACE LEAGUE ANSWERS ATTACK OF COL. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The League to Enforce Peace, of which former President Taft is the head, has issued a statement in reply to Colonel Roosevelt's article in the February issue of the Metropolitan Magazine, in which Colonel Roosevelt said that probably most of the leaders in the League to Enforce Peace movement "are following in the footsteps of (and in many instances are identical with) various pacifist agitators who, during the last quarter of a century, have so deeply discredited the whole peace movement."

Colonel Roosevelt also said that Germany will probably "encourage and praise her dupes on this side of the water in the movement for a League to Enforce Peace."

The statement issued from the league's headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue, was written by Herbert S. Houston, chairman of the league's committee on information. In part the statement says:

"As Colonel Roosevelt's Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, is the president of the League to Enforce Peace, and as the present Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, is a member, it does not seem instantly apparent that the league is made up of 'apostles of feeble folly with piping voices,' as Colonel Roosevelt says in his article in the Metropolitan Magazine."

"The truth is that the League to Enforce Peace is a militant and not a pacifist organization."

"The League to Enforce Peace believes with President Wilson that there will be no neutrals in the next war, and that it is up to the people of this country to decide right now whether they are to prepare for national self-preservation in future, not merely by increased armament and military training, but also by such diplomatic arrangements as may be feasible. The position of the league is explicitly stated in its platform, which calls for both economic and military measures for national defense."

FOUNDRY RULES POSTPONED

After listening to the objections of foundry proprietors yesterday the State Board of Labor and Industries decided to postpone the promulgation of a new set of rules relating to foundries. The matter will be taken up at a public hearing to be held on Tuesday, Jan. 16.

CHARLES S. BAXTER DENIES ATTEMPT TO OUST OFFICIAL

Campaign Manager for Governor McCall Says He Did Not Interfere With Sergeant-at-Arms

Charles S. Baxter, campaign manager for Governor McCall, has issued a public statement relative to the alleged attempt to oust Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick because of his attitude with relation to the appointment of employees in the Sergeant-at-Arms department and as a member of the State House Commission.

Mr. Baxter denies that he interfered with Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick or that he threatened to place political opponents of State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill or Secretary Albert P. Langtry in the field next fall. It is claimed by Mr. Baxter that the whole controversy is a part of a program of supporters of Senator John W. Weeks to discredit Mr. Baxter, Governor McCall's campaign manager, and in this way injure politically the Governor, who many believe will oppose Senator Weeks for reelection in 1918.

As counsel for the Swift-McNitt Company, Mr. Baxter appeared before the Executive Council and the State House Commission when these two bodies were considering bids for the removal of buildings in front of the west wing of the State House. The contract was awarded the Swift-M

POST OFFICE BILL REPORTED WITH THE ZONE PLAN

Appropriation Measure Carries
Rider Increasing Rates on
Newspapers, Magazines,
Other Second-Class Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual Post Office appropriation bill carrying a rider that increases rates on newspapers, magazines and other second class matter by a zone system was reported to the House on Tuesday.

Publishers have protested vigorously against the rate increase, particularly at this time, because of the increased burden they have to bear in the prices for paper stock. Postmaster-General Burleson has proposed to Chairman Moon that the operation of the bill be deferred a year after the measure becomes a law. The bill as reported would make the rates apply after June 30. Mr. Moon has not indicated what attitude he will take towards Mr. Burleson's recommendation. The bill probably will be debated in the House in a week.

On Wednesday a resolution for a rule on the rider will be introduced and a hearing will be given publishers. The time for this hearing will be set after the Rules Committee acts. The bill directs that hereafter catalogues and similar publications shall be classified as third class mail matter with increased postage. Another section provides that after July next rural carriers' pay shall be based on length of routes, time required to serve them and quantity of mail transported.

The maximum pay would be \$2000, with a minimum of \$480 a year. No rural route that would require an automobile is to be established unless the car can be used with reasonable regularity throughout the year.

The Postmaster-General is authorized to create a guaranty fund, from assessments to be levied on post office employees, accountable for postal funds or property, to indemnify the Government. Another new provision would strengthen the anti-gambling laws, directed against lotteries, gift enterprises or schemes offering prizes dependent upon chance.

One thousand dollars fine, two years' imprisonment, or both, are provided as penalties for mailing liquors.

GERMAN PRESS SEES IN SWORD REPLY TO ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

A peace table, the Entente's deliberations took place on a judge's chair. Apparently the Entente forgot nothing that could possibly influence neutrals against us.

The point of the accusation, however, to which the largest space is allotted in the Entente note is 'the martyrdom of Belgium.' But if one desires to pass judgment on the 'martyrdom of Belgium' one must speak beforehand regarding 'neutral and loyal Belgium,' and this Belgium had ceased to exist long before the war. I do not want to speak about the documents which we found in Brussels and which have been published. They can be read by everybody. I only wish to single out one point which up to now has not been sufficiently considered—the report made by Baron Greindl, Belgian Minister at Berlin, dated Dec. 23, 1914.

"This clear-sighted statesman then explained forcibly that already at that time the Entente was inspired by nothing but the one thought of encircling Germany from the north. As proof of this Baron Greindl quoted the outcry started in Paris and London a short time before, when the Dutch plan to fortify Flushing had become known. Baron Greindl then said:

"The reason why they wished that the Scheldt remain without defense was not concealed. In this they admitted their purpose to be able to transport an English garrison to Antwerp without hindrance, thus creating in Belgium a basis for operations in the direction of the lower Rhine and Westphalia."

"Baron Greindl reported that the plan was then changed in such a manner that the English auxiliary army was not to be landed on the Belgian coast, but in the adjoining French ports.

"This same plan of an English landing in order to threaten Germany was equally hinted at as imminent by Lord Roberts during the last Moroccan crisis. In such circumstances it is most certainly would have been an easy thing for Belgium, after the German question in 1914 (whether Belgium would permit the passage of German troops) to take her armies back to Antwerp and then let the Germans, under protest, march through the country."

"As to the free existence of small nations," Dr. Hamman said:

"This idea, too, has found a very strange illustration during the war. Only a few weeks have elapsed since a leading English minister termed the misfortune of the Rumanians plainly a 'gross blunder.' By this 'blunder' a whole nation has been pushed into misery. Rumania has been dragged into a great war by all sorts of dark machinations."

"And then look at Greece. There the Entente has occupied the ports, railroads, cable and postal stations

and whole districts of the country, all against the law of nations. There the Entente has simply taken what it needed and by blockade and hunger has forced the Greeks to surrender those things which the Entente was unable to take.

"The same people who promised to Russia the conquest and possession of Constantinople dare to assert that Germany has aggressive intentions."

"Of course the conquest of Constantinople, which was announced by Trepoff (the Russian premier), in the Duma, is passed in silence in the Entente note, just as they, in a discussion of diplomatic events in July, 1914, elegantly slide over the decision event—that brusque intervention in all attempts at mediation by the Russian mobilization, which was even repeatedly dissuaded by the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg."

"Do you think that under these circumstances the moral indignation in the tone of the Entente note is sincere?" was asked.

"Most certainly I do," replied Dr. Hamman. "I am of the same opinion as Bernard Shaw, and consider the sincerity of this moral indignation as a new instance of the providential harmony between the interests and moral political ideas of England."

"Sincere was Sir Edward Grey's indignation when on July 29, 1914, he received from the German Chancellor the proposal that Germany, if English neutrality was guaranteed, would enter into an obligation not to aspire to territorial extension at France's cost, also, if Germany were victorious in the war. At that time also Grey declared this proposal as most shameful, and the offer of mean traffic at France's expense."

"And the reproaches that the German peace offer contained nothing tangible?" was asked.

"The tangible point," said Dr. Hamman, "was that Germany declared her readiness to communicate her peace conditions with her adversaries. The Entente has declined this proposal. To me it seems evident that the Entente, when doing this, felt seriously concerned and greatly depressed on account of the impression this refusal of the German peace offer must make on the neutral world."

"This is clearly indicated by the tone of the Entente note. It is exactly as if the Entente were in a certain sense afraid to listen to the conditions of the Central Powers. Are those men, who gave to the Entente note its particular tone perhaps, afraid that these conditions of the Central Powers are much too sensible and moderate for them before their nations, who long for peace, to undertake the responsibility of declining those individual conditions. At all events, our adversaries would have acted more frankly if they had flatly and plainly said: 'We will wait because we still hope that we need not negotiate, but can dictate the terms of peace.' In order to avoid this awkward avowal the Entente now takes the attitude of the judge of the world."

"But all that the Entente obtains by this proceeding is that its guilt for the continuation of the war is unmistakably in the eyes of the whole world is not diminished, but increased."

"And what will the Central Powers reply to this note?" was asked.

Dr. Hamman answered: "I am no more in office, I do not know the official peace plan, but I do know what every German, what every citizen in the countries allied with us feels at this hour, however—to such overbearing language there need be no discussion."

Reply to Scandinavia

Germany Says Success of Peace Effort Rests With Entente

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The reply to the Scandinavian note was forwarded on Jan. 1. It states that Germany fully understands that Government's motives and concludes by saying it depends on the Entente reply, whether the attempt to restore to the world the blessings of peace will be successful.

Japan to Arm Ships

State Department Notified Regarding Merchantmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Japanese Embassy has given notice to the State Department that it is the intention of the Japanese Government to arm her merchant ships defensively. A request for information was made as to whether this Government has made any special rules for the passage of Canal.

It is explained that Japan has a large tonnage passing through the canal, and that she has suffered severely from attacks by German submarines, particularly in the Mediterranean. The Japanese Government, it is understood, is taking the precaution of arming her merchant vessels because of the possibility that German submarines may later make their appearance in the Pacific.

There are no canal regulations imposing special restrictions upon vessels armed purely for defensive purposes, as the United States holds that such armament does not deprive a ship of her character as a peaceful merchantman.

A proclamation to safeguard the neutrality of the Canal was issued by President Wilson on Nov. 13, 1914. It was designed particularly to govern the passage through the canal of belligerent warships, and set forth that any ship, belligerent or neutral, armed or unarmed, should be subject to the restrictions placed upon warships if it was employed by a belligerent as a transport, fleet auxiliary or otherwise to aid hostilities.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Although the situation in Rumania still continues to develop along the same lines as for some time past, there are not wanting signs that Field Marshal von Mackensen's advance is being made every day with greater difficulty. Between the Bezeu River and the Danube the Russo-Rumanian forces continue to hold their own, whilst the intention of the Russian and Rumanian military authorities to make a definite stand on the Sereth lines running northwest from Galatz is indicated in a dispatch on the question from London.

Vigorous artillery actions are reported from several war theaters, notably from the Verdun theater on the Hardaumont-Bezonvaux front, from the Somme front, between the Somme and the Ancre, and southeast of Ypres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Yesterday's army headquarters statement reads:

Western front: Army of Field Marshal Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg: In the Ypres salient there was a lively artillery duel. British hand grenade attacks were repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: In the Champagne, in the Argonne forest and on the east bank of the River Meuse (Verdun region) German raiding detachments and patrols entered French trenches and returned as had been ordered, with prisoners and booty. A large British airplane fell into our hands.

Eastern theater: Front of Prince Leopold: Enterprises conducted by Russian raiding detachments south of Riga, southwest of Dvinsk and west of Stanislaw were without success.

Rumanian theater: Front of Archduke Joseph: South of the Trotus valley, the once disputed Mount Faltucanu ridge of heights came into German possession through a vigorous attack.

Along the valleys leading from the Bereck mountains to the Sereth, our attacks threw the enemy forces further back. Our troops stormed at the point of the bayonet several high positions on both sides of the Oltuz valley; Soveya, in the Susita valley was taken. Russian and Rumanian advances were repelled. Three hundred prisoners were brought in.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The ninth army is sharply pressing our opponents and, defeating their rear guards, has forced the Russians to retreat further.

From the west and south, German and Austro-Hungarian troops are approaching the bridgehead positions near Fokshani and Fundeni. More than 1300 prisoners and much war material remained in the hands of the indefatigable pursuers.

Between the Bezeu and the Danube our opponents maintain their bridgehead.

East of Braila, in Dobrudja, German and Bulgarian troops captured decisively defended Russian positions and threw our opponents back to Matchin.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British official communication issued last night says:

Early this morning a strong hostile patrol reached our trenches east of Vermelles. It was repulsed with the loss of half its number. Under cover of a heavy bombardment a strong enemy patrol of some 40 men endeavored to approach our lines last night north of Ypres. The few men who succeeded in reaching our trenches were immediately ejected. Our opponents' losses were heavy.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The bulletin issued by the War Office last night reads:

The artillery action was quite active on the Hardaumont-Bezonvaux front, intermittent on the rest of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—An official statement issued last night reads:

On the Moldavian frontier our opponents attempted an offensive in the region of height 2690, but were dispersed by a counterattack by our field posts. Several prisoners were taken. An enemy company, which had taken the offensive from the village of Rakoiach, was repulsed with heavy losses.

In the afternoon the Austrians again attempted to advance from the village of Kotumba and in the valley of the River Sulcha, but at both points were arrested by our fire.

In the region of Andrea and Chudohos, 12 versts south of the confluence of the Rivers Putna and Zabala, our opponents pressed back our advanced cavalry detachments and occupied the above villages. Our troops pressed back our opponent's flank.

Enemy attempts at the offensive in the Chabanion Valley were also successful. Our opponents suffered great loss in wounded and killed.

Our opponents also attacked north and south of the Oltuz River Valley. All their efforts were repulsed. Scouts who were sent out discovered a great number of enemy troops with in 200 feet of our trenches.

On the Rumanian front the Rumanians, who at first were pressed back by stubborn enemy attacks on the north and south of the River Kasino, eight versts east from the Hungarian frontier, regained their position by a counterattack and still firmly retain it, notwithstanding continuous and fierce attacks by our opponents.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Along the whole front in reply to activity of enemy artillery our batteries kept the Austrian trenches and lines of communication under heavy fire. We succeeded in causing an explosion of an artillery ammunition store near Castagnavizza on the Carso plateau. At midnight on Dec. 31 and during yesterday enemy troops persistently shelled the town of Gorizia, only causing material damage. Hostile aircraft attempted raids on Sette Comuni plateau, on Lugana Valley and on the Carso. One enemy machine was brought down behind the enemy lines by the fire of our anti-aircraft batteries.

LORD COWDRAY IS HEAD OF NEW BRITISH AIR BOARD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George has again gone outside political circles in making an important political appointment, selecting Lord Cowdray of Midhurst, head of the famous engineering contractors, S. Pearson & Son, Limited, to be chairman of the Air Board. Lord Cowdray, then Sir Wettman Pearson, sat in the House of Commons for 15 years as Liberal member for Colchester, but his name has been made in the industrial world. He has been prominent in his firm in the period of its great expansion and was personally responsible for extending it abroad in China, Spain, the United States and Mexico, in which latter country the firm built railways, electric lines, waterworks and harbors; acquiring mining interests and latterly great oil interests, after the tremendous tussle with American firms. At home, Pearson & Son built a big dock at Dover; the Blackwell tunnel and Southampton docks.

Lord Cowdray was made viscount last month.

NEW PROBATION OFFICER TAKES UP HIS DUTIES

(Continued from page one)

cumbent, who has served faithfully for a quarter of a century.

"I feel at liberty now to make public my position, having felt it proper to maintain silence until the matter was finally decided, although Mr. Parsons and Mr. Catheron availed themselves of the publicity of the press while my protest was still under consideration."

"My first objection is that Mr. Catheron does not belong in Suffolk County, where there are many better equipped men for this work. He had had no actual experience, no actual work among the poor or among the masses, and there are scores of men in this county better fitted by training and experience to fill such a position. Only proof of his superiority and lack of his equals in Suffolk County can, in my opinion, justify going so far for such an official."

"The Governor's Council has recently recognized this principle by refusing to approve appointments of men outside this county to act as deputy tax collectors within it."

"The law requires the district attorney to be a resident within his district, and a like provision applies to certain other public officials."

"Mr. Catheron's appointment is also objectionable because of his A. P. A. reputation and his public statements in the Legislature regarding the Roman Catholic church and the alleged political designs of her communicants."

"How can such a man deal fairly with or expect to win the confidence of Roman Catholics and fair-minded non-Roman Catholics?"

"A probation officer must be beyond suspicion in all that deals with men's hearts and worship of God, as well as in personal character."

"Mr. Catheron was a leader in the sectarian issue raised two years ago, and upon which Grafton Cushing went down to defeat. Governor McCall sounded the true American note in that contest when, speaking of those who would raise the religious issue (of whom Mr. Catheron was one), he said:

"Religious intolerance drove the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock. By the most solemn sanctions of our history and of our constitutions, Massachusetts and the Nation stand dedicated to religious freedom. In this great crucible of America, all races and all creeds are thrown together, the Jew and the Gentile, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, and like brothers and tolerant fellow citizens of a great nation, they should all strike to work out their destinies under free institutions and safeguarded by the law."

"The people spoke and the Cushing-Catheron type was silenced. A probation officer should be able to call to his assistance the many social and religious bodies of the community. Mr. Catheron's expressed estimate of the attitude of the Roman Catholic church and the alleged secret intentions of her people will make impossible any attempt on his part to enlist their service among the unfortunates with whom he must deal."

"He helped raise the sectarian issue; he has declared himself; his presence in such an office above all others will be most obnoxious to all fair-minded people."

"His name was not suggested by the State Probation Commission but came only from Mr. Parsons, their executive, without any knowledge on their part. Mr. Parsons comes from Greenfield and is the only salaried man connected with the State commission."

"It is a pity that such an office

should have been created and filled in such secrecy and it tempts me to call for civil service in this department that all deserving men may have a chance with a preference to those residing in the country."

"I had no idea that any change was to be made in the probation department which is so closely connected with the work of the district attorney. I had no intimation that there was any need or call for such an appointment, and I have never received any complaint from the judges or the public that this department was not doing good work under Mr. Keefe and his associates."

"Mr. Catheron has been a Republican representative in the Legislature for several years and his membership on the committee on social welfare seems to be his principal qualification for the office of chief probation officer, so far as I can discover."

"Knowing nothing of the new office, I could not have had a candidate! I have no candidate today. I asked for any Suffolk County man with heart and head who has not by his public utterance made himself offensive to the American thought, as expressed above by Governor McCall."

"My seven years as district attorney, the united confidence in me of both parties evidenced in several elections for the office, may justify my statement that my one thought in office has been for the public good, and especially in trying to save for society that vast number of unfortunates who come to me charged with a breach of the law, a very large percentage of whom have been saved from prison and criminal record and restored to good standing in society through probation."

"I would object to a Jew-baiter, or anti-Protestant fanatic, or any other kind of fanatic, holding such a position."

"The appointment of this man, who can have no respect for me because of my personal religious belief, and in whom, therefore, I cannot have confidence and to whom the people at large cannot go with full faith—all this means much difficulty in the future."

"Despite the inevitable injury that the appointment will cause to the probation system which has been so near and dear to me and helpful to the community, I shall not swerve from my previous course."

"A proper appointment in this case might have brought great strength to the district attorney in this most important branch of his work."

"I am not to have such aid."

"My love of the work, my faith in poor, weak human nature will, nevertheless, cause me but to labor harder to offset this handicap and to uphold the standards of the past."

Deputy Probation Commissioner Parsons, the executive officer of the Commission on Probation, has spoken of the circumstances of the appointment and the qualifications of Mr. Catheron for the duties of chief probation officer of Suffolk County as follows:


"The appointment of Mr. Catheron as probation officer in the Suffolk Superior Court with authority to supervise and direct the work of the other officers in that court, was the result of a feeling on the part of the Commission on Probation that there was need of a better organization of the work in that particular court. This need was repeatedly presented to the commission by my predecessor and I have from time to time, on the authority of the commission, urged upon the justices of the Superior Court that some action should be taken. This has been done with the full knowledge and support of the Commission on Probation."

"When the Commission on Probation of the Superior Court voted some weeks ago to appoint this additional officer, I was requested to submit a list of candidates. The list finally considered bore three names. The persons proposed were all members of the Suffolk bar, a qualification which was felt to be a positive one for this appointment. The three candidates were separately seen by the committee, who finally came to the conclusion that Mr. Catheron was on the whole the best fitted for the place and he was unanimously chosen."

"Not the slightest thought at any stage in this proceeding was given to sectarian considerations. It so happens that one of the three candidates finally considered was a Roman Catholic, but that fact had not the slightest bearing upon the decision nor was the other fact that Mr. Catheron was a Protestant given a thought. The probation service is kept clear from either religious or political considerations and the officers are chosen with a single purpose to secure men and women with fitness both of head and heart for a task that requires high ability and a capacity for sympathy with those who are so unfortunate as to be brought into the criminal court. The only deviation from this rule is that in those offices where a number of officers are employed, a reasonable balance is sought between various denominations. In the Suffolk Superior probation office there are now seven officers, six of whom are Roman Catholics. This fact, was not, however, taken into account in Mr. Catheron's appointment and is only mentioned now to show that there is no ground for fear of any sectarian bias."

"It would be disastrous to have a sectarian issue raised as to the fitness of any man for this service. It would only be more unfortunate to have the slightest discrimination on sectarian lines in the treatment of cases placed on probation or in the determination whether a person was to be given the benefit of the help this work undertakes to extend. In Mr. Catheron's case, it is the simple fact that not for a moment were his church affiliations considered. Personally, I am positively convinced that he is not only exceptionally fitted for a most responsible place in our service but that he is incapable of ever discriminating between men in the discharge of duties on any religious ground."

"The Commission on Probation in-



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BEREA STUDENT LABOR RECORD

BEREA, Ky.—Student labor as a means toward securing an education has in the past year attained record proportions in Berea College, according to the report of Treasurer Thomas J. Osborne. Of the 1668 students enrolled at Berea, considerably more than half earned a large part of their expenses by student labor. The total sum earned in this manner was more than \$40,000, exclusive of vacation earnings, which is \$8000 more than in any previous year.

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Enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy will have a Y. M. C. A. clubhouse in Boston if the plans started at a luncheon of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Boston City Club yesterday are carried out next month. A six-day campaign commencing Feb. 5 to raise \$350,000 for such a building is the plan approved at the meeting.

Charles S. Ward of New York, the international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will have charge of the work and according to his plans there will be 10 teams of 10 men each who will report at a noonday luncheon of the workers in the Boston City Club every day of the campaign.

Officials to aid in the campaign are as follows: Grafton D. Cushing, chairman of the campaign executive committee; Col. William A. Gaston, chairman of the business men's executive committee; N. S. Simpkins Jr., vice-chairman; J. Randolph Coolidge, chairman of the citizens' committee; Harold J. Coolidge, chairman of the building committee; Charles K. Cummins, chairman of the committee of managers of the present club building at 14 Harvard Street, Charlestown.

In speaking at the luncheon yesterday Mr. Ward told of the work in other cities and praised the cooperation of the newspapers in the campaign he headed here in 1909 when \$500,000 was raised for the new building. Mr. Coolidge spoke on the great need for such a building, saying "we ask much from the Government in the way of large appropriations for local improvements and it would be no more than fair if the Government should ask what we are doing in return." Other speakers were Colonel Gaston and Bertram G. Waters.

SYRIAN RELIEF SHIP DELAY
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The naval collier Caesar, loaded with \$200,000 worth of food and clothing for about 100,000 destitute and starving Syrians, has experienced a six-day delay en route to Syria and now is due at Cadiz Jan. 7, according to a report to the State Department. The cause of the delay was not given.

Because you pay for no unnecessary "Overhead" expense. There are no high, first-floor rents; no free deliveries; no charge accounts or bad debts; no floormen or window-trimmers; no reduction sales. The result of this enormous saving gives you

\$25, \$20 and \$18 Quality
Overcoats and Suits

for
\$15

Though woollens and dyes are scarce and tailoring costs enormously, we have neither lowered our standard nor raised our price. It is our immense business and economic policy that

Saves you from \$5 to \$10

Jamerson Clothes Shops

"Of National Importance"
DEXTER BUILDING
455 Washington St. Third Floor

Other Stores:
PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS
Second Floor Carlton Bldg.
1425 Chestnut St. 6th and Olive Sts.
KANSAS CITY
Bonnie Bldg.
10th and Walnut Sts.

Open Saturday Evening Until 9

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES ARE MADE UP

President of Senate and Speaker of House Announce Membership at Opening of General Court

Speaker Cox today named the following committees of the House:

Styles—Bliss of Malden, Jewett of Lowell, Kennard of Somerville, Smith of Boston, Collins of Amesbury, Rowley of Brookline, Kent of Pittsfield, Young of Weston, Donovan, J. L., of Boston, Moore of Boston.

Ways and Means—Warner of Taunton, Collins of Amesbury, Bitzer of Arlington, Lyman of Easthampton, Hobb of Boston, Young of Weston, Pierce of Greenfield, Lomasney of Boston, McAllister of Lee.

Judiciary—Kennard of Somerville, Abbott of Haverhill, Burr of Boston, Wolcott of Milton, Lincoln of Worcester, Makepeace of Malden, Perrin of Weymouth, Raymond of Essex, Barry of Lynn, Brogan of Boston, Mahoney of Peabody.

Elections—Hull of Leominster, Baldwin of Brockton, Osborne of Marblehead, Wilson of South Hadley, Marsh of Springfield, Casey of Boston, Morrill of Southbridge.

Bills in the Third Reading—Allen of Newton, Potter of North Adams, Brogan of Boston.

Engrossed Bills—Benton of Belmont, Kneeland of Winchester, Mahoney of Boston.

Pay Roll—Baxter of Lynn, Dennis of Sandwich, Higgins of Taunton.

Agriculture—Williams of Holden, Eames of Reading, Collins of Edgartown, Love of West Springfield, Beaman of Leverett, Denbar of West Bridgewater, Granger of Agawam, Morrill of Southbridge.

Banks and Banking—Swig of Boston, Freeling of Fall River, Furness of Everett, Young of Spencer, Merriam of Framingham, Hamberger of Boston, McAllister of Lee, McGrath of Boston.

Cities—Bliss of Malden, Woodill of Melrose, Maybury of Brockton, Johnson of Worcester, Meyers of Cambridge, Putnam of Lowell, Wharton of Boston, Foster of Springfield, Moore of Boston, Kearney of Boston, Flanagan of Lawrence.

Constitutional Amendments—Smith of Boston, Smith of Provincetown, Weston of Newton, Chandler of Cambridge, Boothman of Adams, Hardy of Fitchburg, Murphy of Holyoke, Winston of Boston.

Counties—Bagshaw of Fall River, Guild of Walpole, Gleason of Andover, Tarbell of Brookfield, Chandler of Tewksbury, Kiernan of Wareham, Williams of Chicopee, Reardon of Boston.

Education—Bowser of Wakefield, Jarvis of Newton, Hull of Leominster, Baldwin of Brockton, Baxter of Lynn, Gibson of Haverhill, Engler of Boston, Jordan of Lawrence.

Election Laws—Gibbs of Waltham, Burr of Boston, Freeling of Fall River, Bennett of Springfield, Woodredge of Lunenburg, Mitchell of Springfield, Sawyer of Ware, Sullivan of Salem.

Federal Relations—Achin of Lowell, Claus of Cambridge, French of Haverhill, Packard of Brockton, Eames of Reading, Bowser of Wakefield, McKinney of Boston, Conroy of Fall River.

Fisheries and Game—Smith of Provincetown, Streeter of Springfield, Lyle of Gloucester, Collins of Edgartown, Russell of Worcester, Penschon of Boston, Bowman of Springfield, Parker of Marlboro.

Harbors and Public Lands—Mulvany of Fall River, Hirsch of Dedham, Bentley of Swampscott, Mellen of Worcester, Haynes of Scituate, Perham of Chelmsford, Malone of Worcester, Sullivan of Boston.

Insurance—Waterman of Williamstown, Frost of Somerville, Morrison of Medford, Frail of Upton, Bartlett of Pittsfield, Bagshaw of Fall River, Kneeland of Winchester, Carrick of Cambridge, Craig of Boston, Allen of Westfield, O'Connor of Boston.

Labor—Frost of Somerville, Williams of Holden, Crowder of Fitchburg, Stetson of Yarmouth, Moore of New Salem, Higgins of Taunton, Morrill of Haverhill, Manning of Boston.

Local Affairs—Monk of Watertown, Tolman of Gloucester, Jarvis of Newton, Butterworth of Danvers, Haynes of Boston, Moran of Mansfield, Bates of Quincy, Foley of Boston, Murray of Milford, Grandfield of Springfield, Lynch of Holyoke.

Mercantile Affairs—Knox of Somerville, Cady of Monson, Claus of Cambridge, Odlin of Lynn, Parker of New Bedford, Russell of Newburyport, Briggs of Taunton, Maloney of Chelsea, Harrington of Fall River, Fitzgerald of Northampton, Curran of Boston.

Metropolitan Affairs—Sherburne of Brookline, Brown of Woburn, Weston of Newton, Beardsley of Boston, Perry of Somerville, Ammidon of Cambridge, Hays of Boston, Benton of Belmont, Lomasney of Boston, McInerney of Boston, Oakham of Boston, Potter of North Adams, French of Haverhill, Butler of Lawrence, Allen, E. W., of Lynn, Lane of Beverly, Bartlett of North Attleboro, Quigley of Chelsea, Corbett of Lowell.

Municipal Finance—Chandler of Cambridge, Gleason of Andover, Martin of Boston, Hall of Worcester, Hudson of Waltham, Southworth of New Bedford, Holland of Boston, Murphy of Boston.

Public Health—Frothingham of Lynn, Mulvany of Fall River, Furness of Everett, Leavitt of Boston, Johnson of Uxbridge, Morse of Danvers, Hayes, J. W., of Boston, Adams of Stockbridge.

Public Institutions—Greenwood of Everett, Butler of Lawrence, Annis of Lynn, Bitter of Arlington, Larocque of Fall River, Kelley of Fairhaven, French of Somerville, Tarbell of

Brookfield, Dean of Worcester, Brennan of Natick, Winchester of Boston. Public Lighting—Tolman of Gloucester, Halliwell of New Bedford, Achin of Lowell, Hays of Boston, Gibbs of Waltham, Nason of Haverhill, Burrel of Medford, Cox, E. J., of Boston, Joyce of Boston, McNamee of Boston, Burke of Boston.

Public Service—Allen of Newton, Whitman of Quincy, Whitney of Clinton, Wood of Fall River, Wales of Stoughton, Clark of Boston, McNulty of Boston, McLaughlin of Boston.

Railroads—Jewett of Lowell, Pepin of Salem, Abbott of Haverhill, Mitchell of Springfield, Hall of Saugus, Rosis of Franklin, Saunders of Pepperell, Hardy of Fitchburg, Marsh of Springfield, Bradley of Boston, Donovan (T. F.) of Boston.

Roads and Bridges—Emery of Newburyport, Waterman of Williamstown, Russell of Worcester, Streeter of Springfield, Peplin of Salem, Bower of Lawrence, Moulton of Rutland, Dowd of Worcester.

Social Welfare—Richards of Malden, Greenwood of Everett, Ferry of Northbridge, Dunkle of Boston, Lord of Abol, Orr of Pittsfield, Crowley of Abington, Young of Boston.

State House and Libraries—Lyle of Gloucester, Whitney of Clinton, Frail of Upton, Guild of Walpole, Whitman of Quincy, Odlin of Lynn, Kelley of Worcester, Cronin of Holyoke.

Street Railways—Worrall of Attleboro, Bunting of Methuen, Kent of Pittsfield, Hartshorn of Gardner, Hill of Cambridge, Lilley of New Bedford, Fleming of Somerville, Donovan, J. L., of Boston, Manning of Brockton, Lynch of Cambridge, Casey of Boston.

Taxation—Rowley of Brookline, Perry of Nantucket, Hartshorn of Gardner, Brown of Woburn, Briggs of Plymouth, Savage of Boston, Paine of Holbrook, Spinney of Weymouth, Sawyer of Ware, Mahoney of Boston, Carr of Hopkinton.

Towns—Osborne of Marblehead, Hill of Saugus, Lyman of Easthampton, Magee of Winthrop, Brunell of Webster, Marsh of Hingham, Bray of Buckland, Harriman of Stow.

Water Supply—Lindberg of Worcester, Wilson of South Hadley, Dennis of Sandwich, Allen, G. C. F., of Lynn, Haskins of Middleboro, McIntosh of Quincy, Besette of New Bedford, Stowley of Lowell.

Monitors—First division, Bowser of Wakefield, Fitzgerald of Northampton; second division, Annis of Lynn, Manning of Brockton; third division, Frost of Somerville, Foley of Boston; fourth division, Halliwell of New Bedford, Moore of Boston.

The assignments to committees in the Senate follow:

On the Judiciary—Cavanagh of Middlesex, MacPherson of Middlesex, Hobson of Worcester and Hampden, Sanford of Suffolk, Nash of Norfolk and Plymouth.

On Ways and Means—Gifford of Cape and Plymouth, Bean of Middlesex, Martin of Bristol, Hull of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, Timilty of Suffolk.

On Bills in the Third Reading—Sanford of Suffolk, Hornel of Suffolk, Lawler of Suffolk.

On Engrossed Bills—Colburn of Middlesex, McKnight of Middlesex, Morris of Suffolk.

On Rules—The President, Hobbs of Worcester, Eldridge of Middlesex, Bean of Middlesex, McLaughlin of Suffolk.

On Agriculture—Kimball of Middlesex, Colburn of Middlesex, Smith of Middlesex.

On Banks and Banking—McKnight of Middlesex, Cavanagh of Middlesex, Tetler of Essex.

On Cities—Tetler of Essex, Beck of Suffolk, Harrop of Worcester, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

On Constitutional Amendments—Hobson of Worcester and Hampden, Hart of Worcester, McLaughlin of Suffolk.

On Counties—Churchill of Franklin and Hampshire, Brown of Essex, Chamberlain of Hampden.

On Education—Bean of Middlesex, Cross of Worcester, Churchill of Franklin and Hampshire.

On Election Laws—Hornel of Suffolk, Hobbs of Worcester, Cavanaugh of Middlesex.

On Federal Relations—Hastings of Berkshire, Nichols of Suffolk, Buckley of Hampshire.

On Fisheries and Game—Smith of Middlesex, Eldridge of Middlesex, Brown of Essex.

On Harbors and Public Lands—Brown of Essex, Mason of Norfolk, Dahlborg of Plymouth.

On Insurance—McLane of Bristol, Hastings of Berkshire, Sanford of Suffolk, Lawler of Suffolk.

On Labor—Cross of Worcester, Gifford of Cape and Plymouth, Hull of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden.

On Legal Affairs—Perley of Essex, Knowles of Bristol, McKnight of Middlesex, Morris of Suffolk.

On Mercantile Affairs—Eldridge of Middlesex, McLane of Bristol, Smith of Middlesex, Buckley of Hampden.

On Metropolitan Affairs—Wilson of Norfolk and Suffolk, Nichols of Suffolk, Hornel of Suffolk, Lawler of Suffolk.

On Military Affairs—MacPherson of Middlesex, Cross of Worcester, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

On Municipal Finance—Knowles of Bristol, Beck of Suffolk, Martin of Bristol.

On Public Health—Barr of Worcester, Jackson of Essex, McLaughlin of Suffolk.

On Public Institutions—Dahlborg of Plymouth, Perley of Essex, Nash of Norfolk and Plymouth, Buckley of Suffolk.

On Public Lighting—Beck of Suffolk, Getler of Essex, Harrop of Worcester, Timilty of Suffolk.

On Public Service—Hull of Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden, Chamberlain of Hampden, Churchill of Franklin and Hampshire.

On Railroads—Hobbs of Worcester, McLane of Bristol, Perley of Essex, Timilty of Suffolk.

On Roads and Bridges—Jackson of Essex, Colburn of Middlesex, Hastings of Berkshire.

On Social Welfare—Chamberlain of Hampden, Wilson of Norfolk and Suffolk.

On State House and Libraries—Mason of Norfolk, Dahlborg of Plymouth, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

On Street Railways—Martin of Bristol, Kimball of Middlesex, Mason of Norfolk, MacPherson of Middlesex.

On Taxation—Nichols of Suffolk, Knowles of Bristol, Gifford of Cape and Plymouth, Morris of Suffolk.

On Towns—Nash of Norfolk and Plymouth, Kimball of Middlesex, Hart of Worcester.

On Water Supply—Harrop of Worcester, Jackson of Essex, Wilson of Norfolk and Suffolk.

On Ways and Means—Warner of Taunton, Collins of Amesbury, Bitzer of Arlington, Lyman of Easthampton, Hobb of Boston, Young of Weston, Pierce of Greenfield, Lomasney of Boston, McAllister of Lee.

Judiciary—Kennard of Somerville, Abbott of Haverhill, Burr of Boston, Wolcott of Milton, Lincoln of Worcester, Makepeace of Malden, Perrin of Weymouth, Raymond of Essex, Barry of Lynn, Brogan of Boston, Mahoney of Peabody.

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Bills in the Third Reading—Allen of Newton, Potter of North Adams, Brogan of Boston.

Engrossed Bills—Benton of Belmont, Kneeland of Winchester, Mahoney of Boston.

Pay Roll—Baxter of Lynn, Dennis of Sandwich, Higgins of Taunton.

Agriculture—Williams of Holden, Eames of Reading, Collins of Edgartown, Love of West Springfield, Beaman of Leverett, Denbar of West Bridgewater, Granger of Agawam, Morrill of Southbridge.

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Cities—Bliss of Malden, Woodill of Melrose, Maybury of Brockton, Johnson of Worcester, Meyers of Cambridge, Putnam of Lowell, Wharton of Boston, Foster of Springfield, Moore of Boston, Kearney of Boston, Flanagan of Lawrence.

Constitutional Amendments—Smith of Boston, Smith of Provincetown, Weston of Newton, Chandler of Cambridge, Boothman of Adams, Hardy of Fitchburg, Murphy of Holyoke, Winston of Boston.

Counties—Bagshaw of Fall River, Guild of Walpole, Gleason of Andover, Tarbell of Brookfield, Chandler of Tewksbury, Kiernan of Wareham, Williams of Chicopee, Reardon of Boston.

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On Rules—The President, Hobbs of Worcester, Eldridge of Middlesex, Bean of Middlesex, McLaughlin of Suffolk.

On Agriculture—Kimball of Middlesex, Colburn of Middlesex, Smith of Middlesex.

On Banks and Banking—McKnight of Middlesex, Cavanagh of Middlesex, Tetler of Essex.

On Cities—Tetler of Essex, Beck of Suffolk, Harrop of Worcester, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

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On Counties—Churchill of Franklin and Hampshire, Brown of Essex, Chamberlain of Hampden.

On Education—Bean of Middlesex, Cross of Worcester, Churchill of Franklin and Hampshire.

On Election Laws—Hornel of Suffolk, Hobbs of Worcester, Cavanaugh of Middlesex.

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On Insurance—McLane of Bristol, Hastings of Berkshire, Sanford of Suffolk, Lawler of Suffolk.

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On Legal Affairs—Perley of Essex, Knowles of Bristol, McKnight of Middlesex, Morris of Suffolk.

On Mercantile Affairs—Eldridge of Middlesex, McLane of Bristol, Smith of Middlesex, Buckley of Hampden.

On Metropolitan Affairs—Wilson of Norfolk and Suffolk, Nichols of Suffolk, Hornel of Suffolk, Lawler of Suffolk.

On Military Affairs—MacPherson of Middlesex, Cross of Worcester, Fitzgerald of Suffolk.

CHANGE SOUGHT IN METHODS OF STATE FINANCES

New Supervisor of Administration Makes Several Recommendations in His First Report to the Legislature

Authorization of the publication of a handbook relative to the organization, finances, budget, procedure and other subjects involved in the administration of the State Government and certain changes in the statutes defining the powers and duties of the Supervisor of Administration are recommended for legislative action by Supervisor of Administration Charles E. Burbank in his report to the Legislature. He says:

"In order to insure that the work of the department may be carried on expeditiously and without inconvenience, and to provide for contingencies which may arise, it appears desirable that the supervisor's deputies should be authorized by statute to hold hearings, administer oaths to witnesses and to perform the duties of the supervisor if he should be unable to perform them because of absence or other cause. Accordingly, I recommend that chapter 719 of the Acts of 1912 be amended by striking out section 9 and inserting a new section which will authorize the supervisor's deputies to hold hearings and administer oaths."

"Article 2—The American commander shall determine the manner in which the withdrawal shall be effected, so as to insure the safety of the territory affected by the withdrawal."

"Article 3—The territory evacuated by the American troops shall be occupied and adequately protected by the Constitutional forces and such evacuation shall take place when the Constitutional forces have taken possession to the south of the American forces so as to make effective such occupation and protection. The Mexican commissioners shall determine the plan of the occupation and protection of the territory evacuated by the American forces."

"Article 4—The American and Mexican commanders shall deal separately or wherever practicable in friendly cooperation, with any obstacles which may arise tending to delay the withdrawal. In case there are any further activities of the forces inimical to the Constitutionalist Government which threaten the safety of the international border along the northern section of Chihuahua, the withdrawal of American forces shall not be delayed beyond the period strictly necessary to overcome such activities."

"Article 5—The withdrawal of American troops shall be effected by marching to Columbus, or by using the Mexican Northwestern Railroad to El Paso, or by both routes, as may be deemed most convenient or expedient by the American commander."

"Article 6—Each of the Government's parties to this agreement shall guard its side of the international boundary. This, however, does not preclude such cooperation on the part of the military commanders of both countries as may be practicable."

"Article 7—This agreement shall take effect immediately upon approval by both governments. Notification of approval shall be communicated by each government to the other."

"In testimony thereof we have signed, sealed and interchanged reciprocally this protocol of agreement, and referendum, in the English and Spanish languages, at Atlantic City, N. J., this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen."

(Signed) "FRANKLIN K. LANE, "GEORGE GRAY, "JOHN R. MOTT, "LUIS CABRERA, "YGNACIO BONILLAS, "ALBERTO J. PANI."

It was also announced for the first time that at the time the protocol was sent to Mexico it was accompanied by a brief statement agreed upon by the joint commission, as follows:

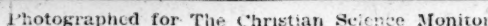
"It shall be understood that if we meet for the discussion of other questions, the American commissioners will not ask that any final agreement shall be reached as to any such questions while the American troops are in Mexico."

Incoming Legislature Sees Completion of New East and West Wings to the Capitol

A few years later, in 1768, a home was erected next to the Hancock residence for John Singleton Copley, the famous painter. He occupied the residence a number of years and several notable persons later resided there.

(Continued from page one)

On motion of Mr. Pepin of Salem, the roll was called in order to be certified.



Massachusetts State House in Boston, with its new wings, as viewed from across the Common

had an order adopted, as usual, for the printing of the House Journal, and Mr. Bliss of Malden was author of the order for an 11 o'clock session to-

on motion of Senator Charles L. Eldridge of Somerville
 of Barnstable. Senator

enate President and then subscribing
to them on parchment. Secretary of
State Albert P. Langtry will proclaim

Many Recommendations

State Boards and Commissions Ask for New Legislation

by the local authorities having supervision of playgrounds, recreation parks and other places where such games are permitted.

Give your order for new service or any changes in service *at once*, so that your correct number may be listed in the Directory now going to press.

Contracts taken at 119 Milk Street or 165 Tremont Street, Boston, or by telephoning "Official 50" the Commercial Department.

Advertising forms for the Classified Directory will close Saturday, January 6. Act quickly if you want space in the Fall and Winter issue. Call "Official 50" and consult the Directory Advertising Manager.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

GEORGE W. CONWAY, Division Commercial Superintendent

OPINION DIVIDED ON WASHINGTON ST. EXPERIMENT

Speakers at Hearing Before
Street Board for Most Part
Favor One Way for Vehicles,
but Many Want Cars Back

Washington Street as well as the continued removal of the street cars in business hours. He said that conditions downtown in Boston were better today than they ever had been and he

urged their continuance. He did not think any more vehicles could be taken off Washington Street. He said to remove all the vehicles would be to overcrowd Tremont Street. He thought the present plan for parking automobiles was good so far as it went. He advised some slight changes in parking regulations.

For further particulars apply Cus. Pacific Ry.,
322 Washington St., Boston, or to Can. Aust. Royal
Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

Raymond - Whitcomb Tons
The Height of Luxury in Travel
17 Temple Place 290 Washington Street

Fall River Line
TO
New York

Boat Train with Parlor Car
Lv. South Station (Daily)...6:00 P. M.
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ENGLAND URGED
TO ENCOURAGE
RESEARCH WORK

Council Recommends Reforms in
This and in Other Branches of
Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Education
Reform Council, which was founded
as a result of a conference called by
the Teachers Guild in April, 1915, has
planned a far-reaching program for
completion in the coming year. The
reforms proposed have reference to
the position of education authorities,
the continuity of education, the supply
and training of teachers, examinations
for scholarships, research in educa-
tion, and building construction and
physical exercises in schools.

The council urge, with regard to
the position of the education authori-
ties, that the Ministry of Education
should hold a higher place in the
office of the State. For purposes of
administration it is of opinion the
country should be divided into educa-
tional provinces, the areas of which
should be larger than those of the
existing local authorities. A plea is
also put forward for the encourage-
ment of worthy private effort in edu-
cation by the provision of State aid.
Such effort includes the classes car-
ried on under joint committees of the
universities and the Workers Educa-
tional Association.

With reference to continuity in edu-
cation the council recommend that
lower educational institutions be
linked to higher by well-planned pro-
motion of pupils and by attention to
desirable sequence of curricula. Educa-
tional institutions, they urge, should
be brought into relation with profes-
sions, commerce, industry, agricul-
ture, home-making. Organized educa-
tion must continue for every boy and
girl until at least the age of 17. Re-
garding the much discussed continen-
tial school question the council wish
to secure such schools for pupils
whose occupation may provide a study
of real cultural value, e. g., technical
work in commerce, industries, agricul-
ture, housecraft, and for pupils
whose occupation is temporary or
fails to provide a study of real cul-
tural value—e. g., van boys, labor of
insignificant skill. In no school of
either group, they think, should the
work be restricted to vocational sub-
jects, as in both groups the aim is to
fit for citizenship, and to develop per-
sonality and encourage individual
bents or capacities and to meet phys-
ical needs.

Reduction in the size of classes in
elementary schools, says the council's
program, is an urgent need. The
transfer from primary to secondary
schools, or from preparatory depart-
ments or schools to secondary schools,
should take place usually between the
ages of 11 and 12. The 25 per cent.
three-place system is illogical and un-
satisfactory in practice. Junior schol-
arships and free places should be
provided in such numbers as will admit
to secondary schools those pupils from
elementary or preparatory schools who
can profitably undertake a full second-
ary course. The number of efficient
secondary schools of varying types
should be increased. Pupils at any
schools recognized as efficient should
be eligible for State scholarships for
prolonging secondary education, or
tenable at the universities. The re-
form council expresses complete agree-
ment with the view advanced by the
consultative committee that large ad-
ditional funds should be provided by
the State for scholarships for higher
education. The amount proposed, the
council states, £329,500 per annum,
is not too large. On the question of
the selection of students for schol-
arships to institutions for higher edu-
cation, the council state this should
be based upon an expert review of the
relevant qualifications, rather than
upon a central competitive examina-
tion. Such relevant qualifications are
the school record, examination record,
probable career, general personal fit-
ness. The council emphasizes the im-
portance of keeping educational institu-
tions in touch with industrial life
and especially with regard to the
employment of women equally with
men.

The council do not overlook the
question of research in education,
which, by comparison with research
in other branches of service, is quite
small in amount in Great Britain.
England at present, the program
states, lags behind other great na-
tions in respect of giving official sup-
port to individual research and in or-
ganizing large-scale research in edu-
cation. Valuable research has been
carried out by individuals, but the
benefit which should result is largely
lost through lack of organization and
insufficient publication. There should
be established a central institute for
educational research, which should
work in close connection with the
board of education and the teaching
profession. The formation of local
research institutes and educational
libraries by the larger local authori-
ties should be encouraged. In addi-
tion to the demonstration schools al-
ready required by the regulations, se-
lected training colleges should have
experimental schools. The signatories
to the program include Sir Henry
Miers, Prof. G. Murray and Dr.
Michael E. Sadler.

STARCHES FOR NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In modification
of the notice previously issued it is
announced that the restrictions spec-
ified in the notice by the Foreign Office
on the importation of starches into
Norway have been canceled. Consid-
eration will, in future, be given to
applications for licenses to export cer-
tain quantities of starches to that
country, provided they are consigned
to the Norwegian Wholesale Grocers
Association, and that the applications
are supported by that association.

CHAMBER HOLDS
A DEBATE ON
FRENCH SHIPPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The merchant ser-
vice was the subject of an interesting
debate at a recent sitting of the French
Chamber. M. Louis Nail had laid a
bill before the Chamber which pro-
vided for a grant of £160,000,000 to
shipbuilders, both for the purpose of
building and purchasing ships. It was,
however, the opinion of many that M.
Nail's bill did not go far enough and
consequently, MM. André Hesse and de
Monzie gave notice of interpellations
and dealt with the subject from a much
wider standpoint. M. Hesse said that
the grant of money to the shipbuilders
would not solve their difficulties, since
it did not provide them with either la-
bor or raw materials. There were 130,-
000 tons of shipping in the docks,
many of the ships having been begun
before the war.

The promise of 30,000 tons of plate
iron per year would make it possible
to complete the ships in hand, but
would certainly not enable them to
construct the 250,000 tons required.
M. Hesse compared the situation of
France in respect to her merchant
marine with that of other countries.
As for Germany, he said there were
760,000 tons of shipping already built
or being built. The German merchant
marine would approximate 5,000,000
tons. She would therefore have more
than made good her war losses. From
these facts M. Hesse arrived at the
conclusion that Great Britain must
supply France with the necessary ma-
terials to enable naval construction to
be resumed.

M. de Monzie criticized the hand-
ling by the Government of all the
transport questions. He accused min-
isters of a lack of coordination in the
administrative departments. There
were, he said, rival authorities on
various matters, not only between two
ministries, but even between officials
in the same administration. With re-
gard to the merchant service, he de-
clared that in February the Govern-
ment had appointed a committee to
inquire into over-sea transport, but
that not a single finding of the com-
mittee had led to any action being
taken; consequently the only freight
market remained the English one.
M. de Monzie continued his criticism
of the Government by pointing to the
fact that a transport department had
been formed, but that nobody had been
appointed Transport Minister. M. Clau-
ville, who had been appointed to the
supervision of the means of transport,
had the confidence of the nation, but
he had no independent powers.

As for the supply of merchant ships,
M. de Monzie could see nothing which
would solve the difficulty but the build-
ing by France of the ships she needed.
There were no ships to be had from
external sources. England would not
allow any ship to pass out of British
control. Japan had some 20 ships
available, but was asking an enormous
price for them. France must con-
struct her own ships, declared M.
de Monzie in conclusion, and she must
organize new steamship lines and de-
velop that branch of navigation known
as tramp steamers.

RUSSO-BRITISH TRADE
CHAMBER IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Russo-
British Chamber of Commerce in Lon-
don has been formally inaugurated at
a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel pre-
sided over by the Russian Ambassa-
dor, Count Benckendorff. Lord Robert
Cecil, Undersecretary for Foreign Af-
airs, was also present representing
the British Government. At the open-
ing of the proceedings the Russian
Ambassador read a message from the
Tsar expressing his pleasure at the
trade relations between the two coun-
tries.

Lord Robert Cecil, in proposing the
chief toast, said the movement was
one of the fruits of the alliance be-
tween the two countries, and it was
founded on common aims which would
endure until the common purpose was
fulfilled. It had for most Englishmen
a special interest, because during
more than half a century of misguided
national aims, they regarded them-
selves as not altogether on friendly
relations with Russia. He believed
the alliance with Russia was not only
essential for present purposes, but
that it had within its conditions every
element of friendship. In things that
really mattered, Russia and England
were agreed. Great Britain had much
to learn from Russia, and they had
something, perhaps, that they could
give her from their store. It was
often said that for Russia, British
capital would be of great importance.

What was even of greater impor-
tance was a mutual understanding be-
tween the two countries. If they were
to develop their commercial relations
to the highest point, the first thing to
do was to understand each other fully.
Lord Robert, in conclusion, read,
amid cheers, the following telegram
from the King:

I warmly approve the objects of the
new body, and I hope that their ef-
forts may be successful in drawing
yet closer the bonds of sympathy and
friendship between our two countries,
as well as in assisting the develop-
ment of their trade relationship.
The Russian Ambassador, in reply,
said, referring to the war: We are all
profoundly conscious of the high
ideals and vital interests for the pres-
ervation of which this struggle is
being carried on. We know that it is
most and that we shall obtain the vic-
tory. It has been, and has yet to be,
an arduous task, but we are united
more than ever, and it is this whole-
hearted and mutual confidence, unity,
that forms the best and surest guar-
antee of our success. Great Britain
and Russia have been drawn together
by the irresistible impulse of a right-
eous cause, which it is their high mis-
sion to defend. The immediate task
and object of the Allied peoples of
Great Britain and Russia is to win
the war.

PROPOSALS FOR
NEW CHANGES IN
INSURANCE ACTS

British Committee Makes Further
Report as to Question of Sim-
plification of Acts

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The further re-
port of the Departmental Committee
on Approved Society Finance and Ad-
ministration, dealing with the ques-
tion of simplification of the National
Insurance Acts and with economy has
now been issued. It is a lengthy
document and bears internal evidence
of the patient consideration given to
many complex questions, and while
many may think its findings and rec-
ommendations do not go far enough,
it is clear that the proposals are very
drastic and will be very popular with
the officials of approved societies and
with the insured population. The fol-
lowing are a few of the principal
findings and recommendations:

1. Voluntary Contributors: This
class is to be closed to new entrants
into insurance, but employed contrib-
utors who give up insurable employ-
ment after two years may remain as
voluntary contributors and both old
and new contributors to pay at the
flat rate.

2. Existing arrangements-as to late
entrants and minors to be rescinded.
Reduced benefits to late entrants for
two years after entry. Membership of
society to terminate when insurance
ceases, reentrants to be placed in the
same position as late entrants.

3. Aliens: To be treated in exactly
the same way as British subjects.

4. Section 47 to be repealed: This
is the section which provides that in
certain cases the employer pays the
benefit for the first six weeks.

Low Wage Earners: The burden of
claiming the State penny to be thrown
on the employer and the ordinary flat
rate contributed.

5. Married Women: An employed
woman on marriage to have the option
of a lump sum payment of £2 (in
Ireland £2.6.0) or free insurance for
a year after marriage. The member
may, if she continues to work, con-
tinue her membership in the ordinary
way.

6. Navy and Army Members: The
present temporary arrangements to be
worked into a permanent scheme.

7. Seamen on Foreign-Going Ships:
Present scheme to be simplified by
providing for a uniform contribution
of 6d.

8. Arrears: A new scheme to be
introduced in which the excess con-
tributions of the fully employed will
be utilized to avoid or mitigate the
penalties incurred by the under-
employed; Sec. 7 to be repealed: the
benefit fund not to be revived. Briefly
the scheme is that if a member
contribute 48 stamps or more he is
entitled to full benefit (including
6s. disablement), but no surplus or
arrear will be brought forward to the
next contribution year. If he pay 4s.
to 47 contributions, the benefit will
be 9s. per week, and 5s. 6d. disable-
ment. Forty to 43 contributions bring
8s. and 5s. benefits, and so on. When
not more than 25 contributions have
been paid special penalties are pro-
posed.

9. Transfers: New entrants at lib-
erty to transfer once inside first two
years, thereafter only on payment of
a fee to be prescribed; it is also pro-
posed to make it an offense for an of-
ficer of a society or other representa-
tive to offer to pay the transfer fee
of a member with a view to inducing
him to change his membership.

10. Administration: New arrange-
ments proposed whereby a friendly
society may set up a joint fund for
the expenses of management of both
state and voluntary sections, the in-
come of the joint fund to be provided
on a capitation basis by both sections.
In the case of trade unions, the State
side will make a payment to the trade
union in return for which the trade
union will undertake to meet the cost
of administration. These proposals
will also govern agreements between
separate sections and parent societies.

11. Unclaimed Contributions: To be
transferred to the Sinking Fund.

12. Officers' Guarantee Fund: The
annual premium to be reduced to one
farthing per member as from the be-
ginning of 1918.

13. Deficiencies on Administration
Accounts: In certain cases the Com-
missioners to be empowered to allow
a deficiency to be carried forward and
paid in subsequent years.

14. Levies: If the deficiency levy
remain unpaid at the end of a pre-
scribed period, the member to be sub-
ject to a reduction of benefit during
the next penalty year to the extent of
the levy unpaid, such amount to be
thereupon made good to the adminis-
tration account by an increase in the
credit from contribution account.

15. Faulty Administration by Soci-
eties: Provisions similar to those in
sections 84-86 and 91 of the Friendly
Societies Act 1896 to be applied to
approved society businesses.

16. Miscellaneous proposals includ-
ing the dropping of insurance
books and the substitution therefor
of a member's record card of a much
simpler nature.

As a result of the above proposals
the number of different classes which
gave rise to such complicated account-
ing, etc., will be at once reduced to
seven. The membership register will
be easier to manage, on account of the
married women proposals. The bene-
fits register will only require to be
kept in two sections instead of six,
and the bookkeeping generally will be
greatly simplified.

The committee in summarizing their
report state that they think the act
aimed at a refinement of method and
a standard of precision which, in the
light of experience, may perhaps be
held to have been hardly consistent
with the administration of benefits
through bodies of the nature of ap-
proved societies representing, as they
do, widely varying types of organiza-
tion and method."

EXPERT SURVEY
AS TO CONDITION
OF HOOGHY RIVER

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Every 20 years
or so some one writes an article to
prove that the Hooghly River, which
is so essential to the prosperity of
Calcutta, is drying up. More than 60
years ago it was officially reported
that the river was deteriorating and
that the process could not be arrested,
but in spite of this gloomy prediction
the shipping trade of Calcutta has
progressed in geometrical ratio, and
the Hooghly has been steadily deep-
ened in accordance with the require-
ments of modern tonnage, until to-
day, as at any time during the past
century, any ships that can get
through the Suez Canal can get up to
Calcutta.

Two years ago attention was again
prominently directed to the condition
of the Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Mathab-
hanga, the three spill rivers which
unite to form the Hooghly.

The Hon. W. A. Lee, a prominent
coal merchant and a recognized
authority on the subject, pressed
strongly for an inquiry, and for some
systematic plan for scouring these
feeder rivers, and the Government ap-
pointed Major Hirst, R.E., a well-
known engineer, to take up a prelimi-
nary survey. His report, which has
now been published, indicates that
deterioration has occurred in the
Upper Hooghly, "and," he adds, "it is
of a nature sufficiently serious to be
an actual menace to Calcutta as a port
for deep draft ocean-going vessels." At
the same time the evidence which he
presents indicates rather that deterio-
ration must have occurred than that
it has actually occurred. "If the
river levels have not altered," he says,
"and if the amount of the water car-
ried by the river has remained con-
stant in its average, then we should
expect to find the river deeper than it
now is." But he almost immediately
admits that "on this point there is
little evidence available."

Similarly, in discussing the effect
of the Ganges irrigation canals on the
Hooghly, Major Hirst writes: "On the
whole it seems clear that the canals
have affected the amount of water
available for the Hooghly, but there is
no certain evidence that less water
passes down the Nadia rivers than
they received before the canals were
opened."

Major Hirst has, of course, been
handicapped by the fact that he con-
ducted his investigation single handed
and lacking much statistical infor-
mation which would have lain to his
hand if proper records of the spill
rivers had been kept. The chief value
of his report consists in the proof
which it affords that a systematic and
detailed survey is necessary. The Gov-
ernment of Bengal has decided to con-
tinue the inquiry, and to appoint a
committee of practical men to deter-
mine what measures are necessary in
order to acquire the needed infor-
mation.

FRENCH CUSTOMS
STATISTICS ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The publication of
the customs statistics for the first
three-quarters of 1916 renders it pos-
sible to note, what progress has been
made in France in dealing with the
great financial problem of the war:
the reduction of expenditure with a
view to reducing the export of gold,
and the increase of production with a
view to increasing the revenue. While
the figures reveal progress in some
directions, they also point to anom-
alies in others, which doubtless
account to some extent for the pre-
sent high cost of living. The state-
ment as a whole shows the weight of
the burden which France has so far
successfully borne, thanks to her
wealth and her marvelous capacity
for thrift.

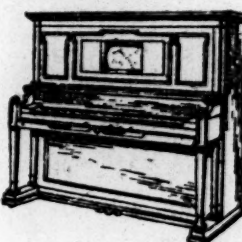
Thus the statistics show that dur-
ing the nine months in question 30,-
000,000 metric quintals of cereals were
purchased abroad in place of the 7,000,-
000 which is the average in time of
peace; similarly meat was imported
to the value of £300,000,000 instead of
£25,000,000, horses to the value of
£170,000,000 instead of £5,000,000, and
automobiles to the value of £110,000,-
000 instead of £25,000,000.

The importation of iron and steel,
meanwhile, has increased in the pro-
portion of 1 to 30, and that of cotton
and wool thread has increased ten-
fold. Side by side with these prime
necessities, however, the figures show
that ornamental feathers to the value
of £22,000,000 and tortoise shell and
mother of pearl to the value of £6,000,-
000 have also been imported. For the
rest, it appears that there has been
a considerable reduction of certain
imports, but in the case of some of
these the fact can hardly be a matter
for congratulation. Thus the impor-
tation of butter and eggs has de-
creased by one-half, and worse still,
that of chemical fertilizers has fallen
from 78,500,000 quintals to 1,500,000.

On the other hand, the figures show
a welcome increase in the exportation
of certain articles of luxury, concern-
ing the manufacturers of which M. Ri-
bot is stated to have said in response
to the complaint that they absorbed
unnecessary labor, that they are
"manufacturing gold."

In some instances these exports
have recovered the standard reached
before the war; indeed that of woven
silk has even surpassed it, whereas
the exportation of woolen materials
has been reduced to a tenth of its
normal value. The export of scent
and of other Parisian articles has also
recovered its normal balance, the
French fashion trade alone having
seen the value of its exports fall from
£70,000,000 to £26,000,000. The ex-
port figures, too, however, have their
curious features. It appears, for in-
stance, that from January to Septem-
ber, 1916, automobiles to the value of
£20,000,000, grain to the value of £12,-
000,000, edible sugars to the value of
£15,000,000, refined sugar to the value

of £34,000,000, and butter to the value
of £21,000,000, were sent out of the
country, and in the absence of an ex-

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ary Sale
Price...\$20.25

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seat upholstered in genuine
leather; January
Sale Price...\$6.00

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\$70.00 Toilet Table—Sale price...\$56.00

\$48.00 Colonial Buffet,
\$36.00

\$24.75 Living Room Arm
Rocker—In genuine brown
Spanish leather—high tufted
back, with high roll arms and
loose cushion spring seat.
January
Sale Price...\$18.75

\$20.00 Living Room Table
—Colonial design—polished
mahogany finish; has a 26x42-
inch oval top with center
drawer; wood knobs; Janu-
ary Sale
Price...\$13.75

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of £34,000,000, and butter to the value
of £21,000,000, were sent out of the
country, and in the absence of an ex-
planation the French papers are ask-
ing why these things should be when
the cost of living is so high.

PAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION REPORT IS MADE

Plans of International High Body for Strengthening Relation of South American Republics Laid Before President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The practical results accomplished by the International High Commission in promoting the cause of Pan-Americanism and the commission's definite plans for strengthening the financial and commercial relations of the American republics have been laid before President Wilson by Secretary McAdoo in a report of the United States Section of the Commission. The report succinctly traces the achievements of the commission at its recent meeting in Buenos Aires and elaborates the aims and purposes for the common advancement of the American nations which the commission is endeavoring to transmit from theory into practice.

The distinctly practical aspect of the recommendations adopted at the Buenos Aires meeting is strikingly brought out by the adoption of a money of account, says the report. This will take the form of an imaginary coin to be used chiefly in the compilation of tables, tariff schedules and customs documents. The value of a common unit to which, to refer the standards in vogue in the several republics for the purpose of comparison can hardly be overestimated. The unit selected is exactly, in weight and fineness, one-fifth of the United States dollar. In addition, the United States section submitted a proposal for an international gold clearance fund, which received hearty commendation. This is a fund destined to obviate the physical transfer of gold from one country to another. The plan is identical on an international plane with that so successfully employed by the Federal Reserve banks of this country in their dealings with one another. A treaty on this subject will be submitted by the State Department to the Latin American governments represented at Buenos Aires.

Distinct success was achieved by the commission, the report indicates, in the formidable task of harmonizing the several laws of negotiable instruments. Owing to historic reasons, all Spanish and Portuguese-speaking America have as the basis of their legislation the civil law of continental Europe, as distinguished from the common law of the English-speaking nations. The commission recommended the adoption of the Rules and Convention on bills of exchange and checks drafted at the Hague conference of 1910 and 1912. In the related subjects of bills of lading and warehouse receipts, the commission urged that the United States laws on these subjects be taken as a basis for international model legislation. In connection with the question of uniform classification of merchandise, the Brussels classification plan for statistical purposes was adopted. A proposal for a nomenclature covering the tariffs of all the American republics was likewise adopted, as was a plan submitted by the United States delegates for the sanitary certification of freight between American ports. This plan was based on a comprehensive report made to Secretary McAdoo by Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States.

As a result of the Buenos Aires meeting, a draft of a treaty will shortly be submitted to the participating governments embodying the principle of federalization of license fees for commercial travelers, eliminating the many municipal and provincial taxes. The amicable settlement of commercial disputes will be promoted by the arbitration agreement concluded between the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The commission strongly recommended the early ratification of the conventions on patents, trademarks and copyrights adopted by the Fourth International Conference of American States held at Buenos Aires in 1910, and the Central Executive Council has been unremitting in its efforts to secure the needed ratifications. In this it has already met with promising success through the adherence of Costa Rica to all these conventions.

Money order and parcel post facilities and reduced postage rates are likewise among the subjects dealt with in the report which expresses the hope that a second postal congress will be held to perfect the organization of an American Postal Union, as was initiated at the South American Postal Congress of Montevideo in 1911.

Labor legislation, defending workmen from excessive hours, unfair wage and working conditions and dangerous occupations, was warmly endorsed. The commission urged that there be undertaken additional surveys preparatory to the enlistment of private capital in forging the comparatively few missing links in the intercontinental railroad between Buenos Aires and New York. A radiographic conference to be held in Washington under the auspices of the State and Navy departments is likely to be the outcome of the recommendations of the commission dealing with the subjects of telegraphic and wireless communication. At that time, the general governmental policy to be pursued by all American republics in this field—whether that of actual ownership or mere regulation—will probably be considered.

The commission also recommended the establishment of permanent exhibitions of the products of the

United States in the leading South and Central American cities and of the products of the latter in the important centers of the United States; and the compulsory instruction in English, Spanish and Portuguese in all educational institutions supported or in any way aided by public funds.

A resolution also was adopted urging that a Pan-American financial conference meet every two years, and that the next conference take place in 1917 in Washington.

VOTE DEMANDED ON SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL OPTION

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania Asks State Legislature to Pass Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Harrisburg, Pa., Bureau

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Although beaten in his choice for Speaker of the House, Governor Brumbaugh, in his message to the Legislature yesterday when the body convened, made good his promise to demand a vote on the question of local option and to this added a plea for woman suffrage. The Governor's choice for Speaker of the House, Edwin R. Cox, was defeated in the caucus by a vote of 95 to 65 by Representative R. J. Baldwin, the Penrose candidate. This nomination was afterward made unanimous on motion of Mr. Cox. In referring to local option the Governor said: "I have steadily stood for the enactment of a county local option law and hope you share with me the importance of giving to the people the rights to decide for themselves whether or not they wish to have license for the sale of intoxicants granted in their several counties. Nobody can so well handle the license law of the State as the people themselves. The sooner our politics are rid of the license question the better for Pennsylvania. Every consideration looking to the good of our people makes me urge upon you the enactment of a law that will enable the people, under proper regulations, to settle for themselves this question." On the subject of woman suffrage the Governor was no less specific. He said:

"Two years ago I asked you to submit the question of an amendment to the constitution permitting women to vote. You did so. The amendment was defeated. Since that time a great election has been held, and women have more than ever exercised the franchise. They should be allowed the opportunity to place their claims freely and fully before the people, and I request that your action may be favorable in this matter."

Arizona Governorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Phoenix, Ariz., Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Governor Campbell renewed his demand upon Governor Hunt yesterday for physical possession of the executive chambers which Mr. Hunt had refused to give up. The Supreme Court will rule tomorrow on the temporary occupancy of the office pending a settlement of the contest.

Governor Campbell has set up his office at his residence. The State Treasurer refuses to honor warrants and the business of the State is paralyzed. The Post Office Department is delivering mail addressed "The Governor" to Mr. Campbell and mail addressed to Governor Hunt to Mr. Hunt. The Legislature meets Monday, when fresh complications are likely.

Prohibition Law Urged

PIERRE, S. D.—Peter Norbeck was inaugurated Governor yesterday. In his address to the Legislature Governor Norbeck urged immediate passage of a law putting into effect the prohibition amendment adopted at the last election.

Missouri Governorship Contest

SEDALIA, Mo.—Henry Lemm, Republican nominee for Governor at the recent election, has signed a petition for a contest of the gubernatorial election. Frederick D. Gardner, Democrat, holds the certificate of election. The Legislature, which is the sole judge of the validity of a gubernatorial election in Missouri, assembles today. The Democrats have a majority of 40 on joint ballot. The petition alleges election frauds.

EVERETT MAYOR HAS SEVEN PLACES TO FILL

EVERETT, Mass.—Mayor John J. Mullen had before him today a list of citizens, candidates for seven positions under the new city government made vacant by the resignations yesterday. The vacancies to be filled are playground commissioner, city solicitor, overseer of the poor, two trustees of the Shute Memorial Library, bathhouse commissioner and assessor, and theater censor. The last named office was held last year by William Brickley, father of Charles E. Brickley, former Harvard football captain.

Mayor Mullen has appointed Chester G. Broadbent as his private clerk, and Miss Marie Murray, his niece, as his private secretary and stenographer. It is expected that appointments of a number of city officials will be sent to the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen for confirmation.

HEBREW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

A new building for the Hebrew Industrial School, 154 Charles Street, is to be erected. It was announced yesterday at the meeting of the auxiliary. The present site will be vacated April 1, and a new building is expected to be ready for occupancy on Nov. 1. A committee is seeking a site for the proposed structure.

STATE SURVEY OF COTTON CROP MADE IN TEXAS

Industrial Congress Shows That Great Financial Prosperity May Be Offset by Forced Purchase of Foodstuffs

DALLAS, Tex.—The Texas Industrial Congress has just completed a fairly comprehensive survey of the State, in which it has obtained information with reference to local farming conditions from farmers and business men in each section, says the News. Based on the data collected, Col. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, president of the congress, has come to the conclusion that conditions that made diversification desirable in 1914, when for the first time since the Civil War, Texas raised its own feed, have not been removed, but rather have been increased, and every influence should be used to create a situation in which the 1917 cotton income will be a surplus.

"Make cotton the surplus crop, should be the slogan of the Texas farmer in 1917," Colonel Kirkpatrick said. "Let that surplus be just as large as each individual farmer wants, but by all means make it a surplus crop. Summing up the situation, there is great danger that because of the present high price, cotton acreage will be increased to the neglect of diversification, farmers thereby going after a shadow prosperity when they could have substantial prosperity by providing first for ample feed and food production."

"As a banker has expressed it, superficially we are in fine shape, but notwithstanding the increase of deposits in the banks and cancellation of old obligations, due to the high price for which cotton was sold, there is a feeling that conditions are not altogether satisfactory. The whole situation brings strongly into view the fact that no accumulation of money is of avail in the presence of a food and feed shortage, and that a prosperity based on any other foundation than a home-grown living brings a surplus that is only more or less nominal."

"Texas has grown 80 per cent as much corn, 55 per cent as much wheat and 68 per cent as much oats as last year, with a half crop of kafir and milo maize. This situation could be taken care of by the cotton income very easily if the shortage existed only in Texas and was for feed crops only. But with a corresponding shortage running throughout the United States and Canada, and the necessity for the people of Texas having to bid against the population of other states and of Europe for their food, it is a question as to how real the present prosperity, as shown by the bank clearances and deposits, actually is. Summarizing the result of this year and the future outlook, the congress has deduced the following facts:

A cotton crop 10 per cent larger than that of last year has been gathered and 95 per cent of it marketed. The actual production of this year's crop was no larger than that of 1915, but because of the high prices prevailing, the last possible pound has been picked. Because of a failure to practice diversification generally, Texas will be compelled as heretofore to buy a large part of the feedstuffs it requires next year.

An increased acreage of wheat amounting to as much as 50 per cent in the plains counties has been sown; east of the one hundredth meridian there will be a greater acreage of cotton, planted in 1917 than has ever been known in Texas heretofore. The reports in general show varying proportions of half and half cotton. It is probable that as much, if not more, of this variety of cotton was produced as in 1915, and no change can be looked for until length of staple is made a consideration in determining the grade that will be rigidly adhered to by all buyers.

Because cotton was to a greater extent than usual a surplus cash crop last year, this year's crop was produced on an extension of credit only about 60 per cent of the average credit required. The lint and seed have yielded a surplus to the farmers, later repaying their credit extensions, ranging from 10 to 100 per cent and averaging about 70 per cent. The prosperous condition of the farmers has enabled them to discharge a large proportion of old obligations, and Texas probably is in better condition in this respect than it has been for years.

WAR REFUGEES REACH NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nine hundred and sixty-five refugees from Belgium and Russian Poland arrived here Tuesday from Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-America line. The Belgians, numbering 221, were brought by the Belgian Relief Society of Chicago, and will make their homes in the Middle West. Among the passengers were J. B. Milner, American Consul at Calais, who has been transferred to Niagara Falls, Canada, and Albert Halstead, American Consul-General at Vienna, who is on leave.

NEW YORK VISIT POSTPONED

At a meeting yesterday afternoon Governor McCall's special commission that is investigating the high cost of living decided to postpone the date of its proposed visit to New York from Jan. 8 to Thursday, Jan. 11. Governor Whitman of New York will meet the board at luncheon and discuss the situation.

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The Old Stewart Store is Covered with a White Mantle of The Original Sale of White

The sixtieth season of the Sale of White (original with this Store in America) offers inclusive collections of specialized groups of underclothes for women, babies, children and young girls; blouses, negligees, silk petticoats, house dresses, aprons and corsets for women; also white goods by the yard for lingerie; embroideries; muslin sheets and pillow cases, bedspreads, and \$75,000 of household linens.

America, France, Ireland, Switzerland, Scotland, Japan, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands have given their best to this sale.

American Cotton Underclothes

Copies and adaptations of our exclusive imported models; also original models with the new machine-made filet lace, the new narrow French Valenciennes, the new filet mesh embroidery, the festoons of narrow ribbon. Many hundreds of styles.

Nightgowns, \$1 to \$30; combinations, \$1 to \$7.50; drawers, 50c to \$12; envelope chemises, 85c to \$12; long petticoats, 85c to \$25; corsetcovers, 50c to \$6.75; chemises, 50c to \$1.50; short petticoats, 50c to \$2.

Negligees, House Dresses, Smocks

First spring styles in house dresses knowingly planned to fill the needs of housewives, including plenty of gray and white stripes, \$1 to \$4.75.

Negligees of plain or crinkled crepe, figured and printed voile, cross-barred muslin, dotted swiss, crepe de chine, brocaded tissues; some with lace coats; \$1.25 to \$52.

American Blouses, \$3 to \$5.75

White linen shirtwaists at \$2; and handkerchief linen blouses with color at \$3.85 and \$5.75, and hand-embroidered white linen blouses at only \$3.50. Blouses of fine white batiste or voile, exquisitely trimmed with laces, at \$3, \$3.75, \$3.85.

Paris Hand-embroidered Lingerie

Almost innumerable cases and packages have arrived from Paris within the last six weeks and held in reserve for this sale. Plentiful supplies of the finely wrought inexpensive garments which have made Little French Shops famous.

Blouses from Paris, \$5.75 up

For \$5.75 a pink or white voile blouse, hand hemstitched and hand made. For \$6.75 a white batiste, hand scalloped in rose color, with rose colored buttons. For \$8.50 there are frilled blouses. For \$10 and \$12 quite elaborately embroidered blouses.

OVERTIME AND DELAYS CHARGED TO RAILROADS

CLEVELAND, O.—W. G. Lee, chief of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has issued a statement charging that the railroads of the country are permitting delays to trains and overtime which would not ordinarily be permitted, in order to prove the enormous expense that would follow obedience to the Adamson Law. The statement asked whether, if the Supreme Court declares the law either constitutional or invalid, the brotherhoods should continue to await the eight-hour day. The statement says: "The railways enjoined the Government from enforcing the Adamson Law. Additional litigation will thereafter very likely be started by the railways on the plea of determining 'to whom does the law apply, or how does it apply.' Already the railroads are permitting delays to trains, overtime made, etc., that would not be permitted under normal conditions."

"Recall, if you can, an instance where labor organizations have attempted to enjoin the Government from enforcing a Federal statute. Such organizations are law-abiding instead of law-breakers. Remember, the railways are not enjoining the brotherhoods, but are enjoining the Government."

"The question is, after the Supreme Court has said the law 'is' or 'is not' constitutional, shall the employees, who President Wilson and Congress declared should have the eight-hour basic work day, forget their request and continue to wait?"

Mr. Lee denied a report that a statement putting the Adamson Law situation up to the men had been sent out by the chiefs of the four brotherhoods. "It was learned from an authoritative source that the general chairman of the four brotherhoods will hold a meeting in Chicago, Jan. 11, to consider the situation."

LIGHT BATTERY ASSOCIATION

The forty-fourth annual reunion of the Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery Association was held at the Quincy House last night. George F. Dearborn presided. These officers were elected: President, George F. Dearborn; vice-president, James W. Pierce; secretary, J. A. Plympton; treasurer, Charles O. Pratt. Others present were A. V. Prescott, John F. Chase, David W. Corson, Walter A. Wentworth and John E. Hayes.

GIFT OF PLAYGROUNDS

MELROSE, Mass.—It was announced last night that former Senator Charles M. Cox had presented the city with two acres of land at the Franklin School, an acre at the Lincoln School and Messengers Meadow in the Highlands district. The lots will be used for playgrounds.

RADIO MONOPOLY BY GOVERNMENT NAVAL HEAD PLEA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An absolute Government monopoly of radio communication as a measure of national safety was advocated by Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a letter to the Commerce and Marine committees of the Senate and House, outlining the Navy Department's views on the pending Radio Control Bill drafted by an interdepartmental conference. "The bill covers the purchase of coastal stations only, that is, only those used to communicate with ships, and by permitting the Navy Department to open all of its stations to commercial business would discourage the extension of any existing commercial system or the organization of new systems," the Secretary wrote. "The department strongly recommends that the committee provide for the purchase of all stations used for commercial purposes. The value of existing stations is constantly increasing and decisive action at this time will result in a saving of public funds."

The letter urges that existing coastal and commercial stations in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Swan Islands be purchased within two years and that no license for private operators hereafter granted extend beyond that period.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AT BROWN UNIVERSITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A school of education will be opened at Brown University next September with undergraduate courses leading to the degree of bachelor of education, and graduate courses for the degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. Prof. Walter G. Everett of the philosophy department, for one year acting president of the university, is director of the school.

The opening of the school of education is the first step in a program for closer and more helpful relations between the college and the community.

IRVING LODGE CELEBRATION

The thirty-ninth anniversary of Irving Lodge, United Order of Independent Odd Ladies, was celebrated with a dinner at the Quincy House last night. Mrs. L. E. Goodridge of Cambridge presided and the guests were Mrs. Sarah Wetmore of Brighton, past lady governor, and Mrs. H. A. Drew of Roxbury, government conductor. An entertainment was given.

BOYS' WORK DISCUSSED

A conference of boys' work secretaries of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. was held at 169 Tremont Street yesterday. Arthur N. Cotton of New York, international secretary of Y. M. C. A. work for high school boys, was the chief speaker.

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THE FINEST and daintiest of Evening Slippers with distinguishing points of style and in a variety to meet every need for evening and formal occasions.

Silver Slippers
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Bronze Kidskin Slippers
Beaded Strap Slippers

All with the new high French heels, made on the newest pump lasts with long foreparts and pointed toes.
Priced according to style at \$4 to \$8 a pair.

Slippers to Order a Feature of Our Service
We will make to your order any style of Evening Slippers from any fabric or leather. The workmanship will be of the very highest order.

Slippers Dyed to Order in Two Hours
We will dye Satin Slippers in any desired color to match your fabric in two hours' time.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

CANADIAN WEST GRAIN GROWERS UNITE EFFORTS

Thousands of Farmers Become Shareholders in Merged Companies With Borrowing Power Several Millions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—With an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, an organization having 26,900 farmers as shareholders, and a borrowing power of \$7,500,000, has been formed in Western Canada, to be known as the United Grain Growers, Limited. It is a merger of the widely known Grain Growers Grain Company of Winnipeg and the Alberta Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company, with a probability that the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company of Regina and the Ontario United Farmers Cooperative Company of Toronto will join later.

The farmers' movement belongs entirely to the last decade. Ten years ago they were just beginning to think of organizing in some form, but today there are four provincial farmers' companies and four allied associations, three being those of the western provinces, having shareholders numbering 48,000, with a paid up capital of \$2,000,000, which last year earned \$1,814,000 in profits.

The Grain Growers Grain Company was launched at Winnipeg 10 years ago, and was launched to help western farmers sell their grain more readily. Last year this company handled 14,737,687 bushels of grain, its profits, amounting to \$775,000, and its paid up capital being \$1,073,179. The company now has 18,000 shareholders throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. It owns 14 elevators in Manitoba, and leases 175 from the Manitoba Government, which they may buy soon. In addition to this the company is building a large terminal elevator at Port Arthur, to replace the one burned at Ft. William a short time ago. It has also a Grain Growers Export Company in New York, whose profits last year were \$166,000, and its own printing plant, the Grain Growers Guide of Winnipeg, and a large timber limit in British Columbia. Through its cooperative department it sold last year \$278,205 worth of farm machinery, \$180,410 of lumber, \$520,000 of binder twine, \$70,126 of barbed wire, and other goods, making a total of \$1,363,591. Since its inception the company has earned \$1,488,740 in profits, of which \$550,000 has been paid to shareholders.

The Saskatchewan Company was formed six years ago at Regina, and now has 18,077 farmer shareholders, owns 250 elevators, and last year handled 43,198,000 bushels of grain at a profit of \$757,000.

The Alberta company was formed three years ago, and now has 11,500 farmer shareholders. It owns 103 elevators and last year's profits amounted to \$282,000. Shareholders of the merged companies will be formed into local groups, each group having the right to meet and appoint a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the central company.

HOLIDAY POSTAL SERVICE FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports to the Postmaster-General from postmasters and division superintendents of the railway mail reveal the magnitude of the service performed by the United States postal service in handling December holiday mail. Estimates by the department's statisticians show that approximately 125,000,000 parcels weighing about two pounds apiece were mailed during the two weeks before Dec. 25. That is, for every person in the land, fully two and one-half pounds of parcel mail were turned over to the postman.

As these figures take no account of the many millions of letters and post cards and of the record-breaking volume of second-class mail, they serve merely to indicate the gigantic nature of Uncle Sam's task this year.

SALE OF SHIPS TO ALLIES PREVENTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals Tuesday affirmed the ruling of the lower court, which issued an injunction, on petition of the Scranton Coal Company, restraining the Great Lakes & St. Lawrence Transportation Company from selling nine of its freight steamers to the Allies.

In its petition the Scranton Coal Company declared that the steamers were being used by the transportation company in shipping fuel for the coal company under contract.

NO FRAUD FOUND IN QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—Police Captain Alfred W. Goodhue reports that no irregularities in the balloting for mayor in the recent election were found. The police investigation showed that while in some cases outsiders were within the prohibited enclosure, they were there for only a few moments on business not in any way connected with the election.

UNION PARK FORUM

Mary Antin, author of "The Promised Land" and other books dealing with the problems of immigrants, will speak at the Union Park Forum, in the Union Park Street Temple, on "America After the War," Sunday evening.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George Grey Barnard, whose colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln, which is to stand in the city of Cincinnati, has been on exhibition in New York City, attracting much attention, is a native of Pennsylvania. One year of study of art in Chicago, followed by several in Paris, enabled him to exhibit in the Salon of 1894, where his sculpture attracted attention by its virility and originality. In the course of time he won the attention of American patrons, and began to receive commissions from individuals and from State and city officials. Of the latter sort the outstanding illustration was and is the order given by the State of Pennsylvania for adornment of the exterior of the new Capitol at Harrisburg. An excellent specimen of Mr. Barnard's earlier work is to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, in his "Two Natures." He long since won admission to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Much of his work is of the symbolic order. Democratic in his convictions, and a lover of humanity, he has found in Lincoln a subject dear to his heart.

M. Aristide Briand, who, in spite of many attacks and much criticism, succeeds in retaining the strong confidence of the French Nation, and of the majority of its representatives in the Chamber, took up the duties of the premiership on the resignation of his friend and colleague, M. Viviani, at the close of October, 1915. He had been Premier once before, in January, 1913, when he coupled with the premiership the duties of Minister of the Interior. The year before he had been Vice-President of the Cabinet and Minister of Justice, in M. Poincaré's Ministry. M. Briand is a Breton and a Socialist. It was in a little café at St. Nazaire that he began exercising his oratorical powers. He was elected to the Chamber by the miners of Saint-Etienne, and at the time of the great railway strike, in 1910, he was Prime Minister, having succeeded M. Clemenceau, in July, 1909. His extremely firm handling of the situation—he ordered the mobilization of all the strikers—gave him the reputation of being an able and resourceful man, but it very much decreased his popularity with the Socialists. The outbreak of war, in August, 1914, was the signal for the laying aside of all former animosities, and the Union Sacrée witnessed the cooperation of Frenchmen of every shade of political and religious opinion, both in and out of the Cabinet. Even his enemies do not deny that Aristide Briand is the strong man of France; it is his very strength and his extraordinary power of overcoming opposition, which they criticize.

Minnie Ashley Chanler, wife of William Astor Chanler, who has led in the movement of Americans in the purchase of the Chateau de Chavaniac-Lafayette, which will become the property of the French Heroes' Fund, has cooperated effectively with other of her countrywomen, during the war, in binding the two republics together by acts of generosity toward French soldiers and civilians. The plan which she contemplates for the use of the chateau, after peace comes, is to make it serve for the memory of the Marquis de Lafayette, as Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac, has served for that of George Washington, though also always to be used in sheltering orphans and disabled soldiers. The wealth that Mrs. Chanler and her husband have at their disposal comes, in a considerable degree, from Astor ancestors, whose fortunes were derived from New York City real estate.

Stephen Tyng Mather, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior since January, 1915, and in direct charge of the national parks of the United States, will figure prominently in the five-day conference on National and State park development, just opening in Washington, D. C. Mr. Mather comes of the historic family of early New England, of which Increase and Cotton Mather were the most noted members. He is a native of California, and a graduate of the University of California. From 1887 to 1893 he served on the staff of the New York Sun. He then entered business, and prospered to an extent that now enables him to give his services to the Nation on a scale of time and money expenditure characteristic of many contemporary Americans who have the sense of patriotism fully developed. Many years of membership in the Sierra Club, and repeated touring of the California parks, had made him conversant with the general problems involved in the administration of his present office; hence it was not surprising that Secretary Lane turned to him, when it was decided to put the whole force of the Administration back of the scheme for the development of the National parks. Mr. Mather's home is in Chicago, where he has been prominent in the City Club, and in work for civic improvement.

George Wharton Pepper, promoter of the statement signed by a group of prominent clergymen and laymen in the Protestant churches of the United States, protesting against discussion of premature peace in Europe by American officials and citizens, is a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia. In gathering these signatures hastily from over a wide area of territory he has spared no expense. Mr. Pepper as a lawyer has shone in two fields: as a compiler of laws and court decisions, and as promoter of litigation and judicial decrees clarifying the code of business ethics. He is prominent in the administrative circles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, especially in its missionary propaganda work. Yale University honored him, a few years ago, in an unusual way, by inviting him to deliver a course of lectures on preaching, framed from the layman's standpoint. These lectures were on the Lyman Beecher Foundation.

PROHIBITION VOTE CUT INTO BY WAR TALK

Presidential Candidate Hanly Lays Small Increase to Influence of Republicans Who, He Says, Drove Votes to Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The National Enquirer, published by J. Frank Hanly and others in this city, has obtained from the various secretaries of State the official Prohibition election returns. The delay was caused by the closeness of the vote between the major parties, which postponed consideration of the minor groups.

The Enquirer says: "The total number of votes counted for Hanly and Landrith was 225,101. Some states have still the 'soldier' vote to canvass, so that these figures may be slightly increased later. The figures are the present official figures. In Montana and Tennessee a few voters pasted on or wrote in the Prohibition electors; and in West Virginia we were kept off the ballot in all except six or eight counties."

In discussing this phase of the Prohibition movement, Mr. Hanly said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "The national Prohibition vote was increased about 9 per cent over that of four years ago. The most noticeable gain was in the West. The Eastern exception was Pennsylvania, where there was an increase of 48 per cent. The temperance sentiment in this State has been growing rapidly of late years, as Pennsylvania has been very 'wet'."

"In the early stages of the campaign we were justified in looking forward to getting 1,000,000 votes. The difference between the vote expected and the vote actually cast was largely due to the widespread feeling, created by Mr. Roosevelt, and in some degree by Mr. Hughes himself, that Mr. Hughes' election meant war. Mr. Wilson urged that view on the country. While we received many Democratic and Republican votes, our party is made up very largely of peace men, and thousands of Prohibitionists voted directly for Mr. Wilson because of the fear that Mr. Hughes' election would mean war."

"But even so our vote, as compared with 1912, was increased 9 per cent. In contrast, the Socialist vote fell off from 18 to 20 per cent. This Socialist decrease was due largely to the same cause which operated to keep down the Prohibition vote. The Socialists as a body are peace men, and they were alarmed lest Hughes be elected and war follow. Thousands of them voted for Mr. Wilson."

"The Prohibition Party had no organization. We were not on the ballots in West Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Montana. If we received any votes in these states it was through the use of stickers or through individual or county action. We did well under such conditions to increase our vote at all. Our campaign challenged the consideration of the country to the cause we represented as it had not heretofore been challenged. The very men who before the election were contending that prohibition was not an issue are now talking it above all other questions. We hear it everywhere, in street cars, trains and hotel lobbies. The Congress of the United States has been and is giving it first consideration in both houses."

"A majority of the states by affirmative action have declared for Prohibition. It has been adopted in 23 states and in two others governors and legislatures pledged to prohibition have been elected. The people of these states will not be content to see their action aborted and the sovereignty of these states defied through the Federal Government and the liquor traffic. They mean that this partnership shall be dissolved and until it is dissolved the issue will abide."

The Prohibition vote by states follows:

State	1912	1916
Alabama	1912	1916
Arizona	1912	1916
Arkansas	1912	1916
California	23,266	27,713
Colorado	5,063	2,793
Connecticut	2,068	1,789
Delaware	623	566
Florida	1,854	4,855
Georgia	147	—
Idaho	1,537	4,478
Illinois	15,710	26,047
Indiana	19,249	16,268
Iowa	8,440	3,371
Kansas	12,882	12,882
Kentucky	3,233	3,078
Louisiana	595	—
Maine	945	595
Maryland	2,294	2,903
Massachusetts	2,292	2,903
Michigan	8,934	8,139
Minnesota	7,886	7,793
Mississippi	—	—
Missouri	5,389	3,884
Montana	32	74
Nebraska	3,383	2,852
Nevada	310	—
New Hampshire	525	299
New Jersey	2,878	3,182
New Mexico	112	—
New York	19,427	19,031
North Carolina	117	51
North Dakota	1,243	997
Ohio	11,459	8,080
Oklahoma	2,185	1,646
Oregon	4,360	4,729
Pennsylvania	19,533	28,525
Rhode Island	616	470
South Carolina	—	—
South Dakota	3,910	1,774
Tennessee	825	147
Texas	1,738	1,992
Utah	149	—
Vermont	1,154	709
Virginia	709	883
Washington	9,810	6,868
West Virginia	4,517	179

Wisconsin	8,467	7,166
Wyoming	434	295
Total	207,928	225,101

College Man's Influence

William J. Bryan Compliments Student Prohibitionists
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—William Jennings Bryan says the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association is a great and beneficial movement for the men and women of the country. Mr. Bryan's coming here was the opening wedge to make Kentucky dry all over the State. One hundred and seven of the 120 counties are already dry. Mr. Bryan further said, in his address to the intercollegiate convention:

"The college man exerts far more than an average influence upon the thought of the country. If you doubt it examine a list of the college graduates and compare the percentage of prominent men among them with the percentage of those who do not avail themselves of the opportunities offered by our colleges and universities. Any gathering of college men and women is therefore worth attending if one has a message to deliver."

"But this convention is made up of a select group of college students—men and women who by dedicating themselves to the work which your association has in hand have given proof of their freedom from an evil influence which can destroy the mind as well as the body. The delegates in attendance here are bound together by a strong and growing interest in an issue that is soon to be the dominant political issue in the nation—the prohibition issue."

"The case against alcohol is conclusive. The experience of the human race is all on one side. From the time when Daniel demanded a test, and when the test being made, he established the superiority of water over wine, the evidence has been accumulating. You can take 100 young men of equal promise in any country in the world, divide them into two groups and let 50 use alcohol and 50 abstain, and the 50 who do not use alcohol will take the prizes in the colleges and on the athletic field."

"In a country like ours every issue becomes a party issue when it is ready for political action, because the support of a party organization is everywhere recognized. A very considerable number of the voters follow the party and support the platform. It is impossible, therefore, to keep the prohibition question out of politics when it really becomes an issue; and it has now become an issue. The question is not whether prohibition will enter politics. It is already in politics. The only question remaining is, which side will the parties take. There is only one side to a moral issue, and that is the moral side. No party can afford to champion the immoral side of any moral question."

Brewers Plan Measures

Wisconsin Legislative Prohibition Program
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Anticipating that the State Legislature, which meets in January, may pass the prohibition bill to be introduced by Assemblyman William J. Eryue, calling for a referendum on the liquor question, Wisconsin brewers, according to information disclosed here, are preparing an amendment providing for compensation to themselves and the retail dealers if the State goes dry. The bill is based on the theory that prohibition would mean virtual confiscation of the property of investors in the liquor business. The brewers believe too, it is said, that the farmers of the State, who are already crying about about high taxes, would hesitate to vote the State dry if they knew that their action would entail the expenditure of a large sum.

Another measure on which the brewers are working to combat the spreading prohibition movement in a State which was supposed to be wet beyond question is a law providing for a double license system, one license to cover the sale of beer and the other the sale of liquors. The liquor license would be made heavier than the beer license, thus inducing retailers to open exclusive beer saloons. This is in line with the contention of the brewers that the evil connected with drink arises from the stronger alcoholic beverages. The double license measure will be offered as a last resort if there seems no other way to stop the passage of the referendum measure.

KING OF BELGIANS THANKS AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gratitude for American assistance to the Belgians was conveyed to President Wilson in a New Year's message from King Albert of Belgium, received at the White House Tuesday. It says: "In offering you, Mr. President, my most sincere wishes for the new year, I am happy to avail myself of this occasion to thank the great American nation and its President for the sympathy shown my country. The generous efficient assistance of North America not only inspires in the Belgians a great gratitude; it gives them the hope that the United States will always remain a powerful protector of Belgium."

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SOLD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Madison Square Garden, bid in by the New York Life Insurance Company at foreclosure sale a short time ago to protect a mortgage, was purchased Tuesday by a syndicate headed by W. Carman Roberts. If alterations which are to be made result in a satisfactory financial return, the arena will be continued.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago

Artwares at 10% to 50% discount

Carrara marble busts and figures; Vienna and French bronzes; Chinese porcelains and wicker goods; Italian marbles; Venetian potteries, bronzes, pedestals and jewel boxes; and domestic potteries, brass goods and crystal table wares in fascinating assortments.

50th January linen sale a record affair

—its importance emphasized by the untoward conditions, due to world tumult, that greatly have curtailed the production of flax and the manufacture of linens. Foresighted Chicagoans will select extensively in this sale, in anticipation of a rise in import prices.

70-inch table damask; full bleached, all linen; exceptional quality; 1.35 yard. 22x22 in. napkins to match, 3.50 doz.

Huck towels, all-linen and hem-stitched; with damask borders; exceptional values at 50c

All-linen huck hemmed towels, heavy and of absorbent quality; January sale specials, at 35c

Satin damask table cloths in beautiful circular designs and in durable quality. 2x2 yds., 4.25; 2x2½ yds., 5.25; 2x3 yds., 6.50; 2½x2½ yds., 6.25. 25x25 inch napkins to match, 6.50 dozen.

72-inch double satin table damask, full bleached; new designs, 1.90 the yard. 23½x23½ napkins to match, 4.90 doz. 22x22 napkins, round center designs, 4.50 doz. Grass bleached napkins; hemmed; 24x24 inch, 5.75 doz.; 22x22 inch, 4.25 doz.

Heavy double thread full bleached bath towels, large size; 35c
Bath towels of heavy terry weave; pink or blue borders, 23c

Soiled and broken lots of fancy linens—lace and embroidery doilies, centerpieces, dresser scarfs, lunch cloths and napkins; reduced 33 1-3%. Second floor.

47th annual sale of women's shoes

—including prominent makers' advance models

\$10 brown kidskin shoes, champagne tops, 8.85	\$10 gray or brown kid shoes, white tops, 6.85
\$10 koke brown, white buckskin, cl. tops, 8.50	\$10 white buckskin, cloth top lace shoes, 8.50
\$10 tan Russia lace shoes with wing tips, 8.50	\$9 brown kid lace cut-out shoes, white tops, 7.85
\$10 tan Russia; canary buckskin cloth tops, 8.50	\$8 black kidskin lace shoes, white trim, 6.85
\$6 tan Russia lace shoes, champagne tops, 4.85	\$7 ivory kidskin lace shoes, Louis heels, 4.85
\$6 black Russia shoes, champagne tops, at 4.85	\$5 patente button shoes with cloth tops, 3.85

Evening slippers at pronounced reductions—prices, 2.85, 3.85, 4.85, 5.85 and 6.85 First floor.

January dispersal of de luxe furs

Annual sale, furs of supreme quality and approved fashion. The Mandel collection is widely famed, and with months of use this season still in prospect, the savings afforded by this yearly event assume a significance far above the commonplace.

ST. LOUIS LEAGUE CHANGES ITS NAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Business Men's League has voted to change its name to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. A spirited rivalry has developed over the choice of a new president. Two candidates have been placed before the league, J. Lionberger Davis, who is said to represent the so-called younger element among the members, and J. R. Curlee, who represents the "old guard."

The election is set for Jan. 16.

NEW RECORDS IN IRON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Geological Survey estimates shipments of iron ore from mines during 1916 at 75,500,000 gross tons, compared with 55,493,100 for 1915. Not only are these record breaking figures, but the ore sold for \$178,935,000, an increase of more than \$77,000,000 compared with

1915. Ore in stock at mines approximates 10,486,000 gross tons, compared with 13,748,000 in 1915. Production of pig iron also made a record in 1916 at more than 39,000,000 gross tons, compared with 29,916,213 in 1915.

NEW OFFICIAL SWORN IN

At the East Cambridge Courthouse yesterday Nathan A. Tufts, elected District Attorney for Middlesex County, took the oath of office. F. W. Fosdick of Medford took the oath of Deputy District Attorney. G. S. Harvey of Malden took the oath of First Assistant District Attorney and Samuel Hoar of Concord as Second Assistant.


ELEVATED TO BE THE TOPIC

A general meeting of the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be held in Ford Hall at 7:30 tonight for the purpose of discussing and taking action on the report of the committee on public utilities relative to the financial condition of the Boston Elevated.

MORE PERSONS ARE PLACED ON PROBATION

More persons were placed on probation by the courts of the State last year than in any previous year. The report of the Commissioner on Probation to the Legislature shows the number to be 28,811, a gain of approximately 1000 over the preceding year. Of the 31,147 cases reported by the officers in the State, 22,736, or 73 per cent, passed through their probation term satisfactorily.

Of the total number of applicants for probation following arrest for drunkenness 56,168, or 55 per cent, were placed on probation, and of this number 26,153 were released by the officers of the Boston Municipal Court and 9282 by the Suffolk County officers. Collections of money by probation officers amounted to \$418,315, a gain of \$107,078. Seven new officers were added during the year, making a total of 142 in the State, and of the total 24 are women.



1865 1917
Established Over Half a Century

ANNUAL SALE

We Are Offering Our Entire Stock of Manufactured Furs
at
15% TO 25% DISCOUNT

Special Reductions in
Men's Fur and Fur-Lined Coats

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers
STRICTLY RELIABLE FURS
126 West 42d Street NEW YORK

LONDON IN THE NINETIES

SOME FAMOUS BOOK SHOPS

Some years ago there resided in that part of Heavy Hill which lay between the then borough of Westminster and the borough of Marylebone, a certain book-seller, who to a generous knowledge of, what his grandfathers would have termed, the humanities added the most modern views on the subject of translation. Having, then, industriously accumulated a small capital in dispensing the first, he proceeded to dissipate it in ventilating the second. Montaigne, Rousseau, Goldoni, he gave them all generously to an irresponsible and obtuse public. With the appearance of every new volume, however, his friends shook their heads, warned him of his folly, and encouraged him with fear. In a few months he became as convinced as they were of his failure. Malgré lui the translations languished, and then, in a moment of literary aberration, he took to poetry.

Now whatever person may think about translation there are no two opinions about poetry. "Who pays for the poetry which gets into books?" he had demanded, only a few months before his leap, repeating the question of a customer, standing with an open volume of undiluted doggerel in his hand, and looking up with a laugh. "Who pays for the poetry which gets into books?" he repeated sardonically. "Why, Sir, Vanity, human Vanity." And now here he was plying Pelion upon Ossa, poetry on translation, for the delectation of his customers. Even the retired General, who every Saturday visited the shop with a check book and a note of the length and height of the last shelf added to his library, became restless and suspicious. "Songs Before Sunrise" was bad enough, "Sordello" he had never attempted to read, or if he had he would willingly have subscribed to Carlyle's contemptuous appreciation, "Man, man, I read it without discovering whether your Sordello was a man, a house, or a mountain." But to fill 36 inches by 10 of good mahogany with slim green volumes, the names of whose authors did not appear in any of the lists of the hundred best books, that was no way to make a library.

What could happen to a business carried on upon such lines? A young man, with quite long hair, an irrefutable proof of literary genius, had opened a shop in a more fashionable neighborhood, and was issuing a monthly magazine, which not only told you what to read, but what to say about it, when you dined out of an evening. Here was metal more attractive. The center of literary gravity was shifted from Marylebone to Westminster, and the broughams, with the fat horses, began to gravitate to the precincts of the new tabernacle. The windows' shelves on Heavy Hill, where once nothing but the best hundred were wont to congregate, began to give their hospitality to "The Yellow Aster" or "Called Back", and finally took to harboring the glossy cardboard covers of "Books for the Young."

Meantime the young man in "Green Pastures" was making hay under a sun which showed no inclination to set. He was too wise to print poetry, but he did indulge in translations, and the Athenaeum Classics succeeded where the St. Denis Library had failed. The secret of their success was unquestionably the young man himself. There is no reason whatever to believe that they would have succeeded on Heavy Hill. The fact is that there is much virtue, as Touchstone says, in long hair, albeit the French have an impertinent proverb, "Longues cheveux, courte cervelle," which abbreviates wit in proportion to the growth of the hair. It was the making of Samson, even if it was the discomfiture of Absalom, but then there are no branches in a book shop. So the shop in "Green Pastures" soared into fame, and became greatly blessed amongst book shops. You would meet all London there, on any June afternoon during the season, that is to say, all London that matters, whilst, as for Christmas week, the assistants were busy wrapping up books all day. The Prime Minister would drop in, and turn over the pages of the latest book on philosophy, whilst it was the abiding place of Postlethwaite, the dramatist. "I am the only man," he would say, in tones which made of you a deprecating eavesdropper, "who has ever had three plays running at one time in London." Which he was not, for the reason that the playwright, whose identity is always disguised, at the young gentlemen's academies, as "the sweet swan of Avon," could outdistance him easily. But then, as a certain famous painter would obviously have said, in similar conditions, "Why drag in Shakespeare?"

When the long-haired young man had accomplished all he could hope, on the ground floor, he turned the parlor upstairs into a very select second-hand department, but in this line he revelled more as did his brother dealer in Watling Street. The Watling Street shop was situated in rather a dingy part of that famous thoroughfare. It lay as a matter of fact at the very gates of a great brewery, over the barrels in the yard of which, a huge raven hopped solemnly from day to day. The shop itself was dark, almost forbidding, with books on the walls, books in the window, books on the floor, never a table, nor a chair, nor a counter, but a vast pyramid of books, planted on the floor with its apex touching the grimy ceiling.

The equally grimy proprietor, assisted only by a grimmer lad, sat in a little gas-lit den, at the back, at a grimy table littered with grimy papers, and with walls stacked with books. If he were in the mind, or if you happened to please him, he could, as if by

magic, produce almost any volume you could name out of that multitudinous sea, leaping like waves up the wall, and heaping itself together on the floor. The owner bought everywhere, and the usual intimation, on the little board at the door, that he was ready to purchase anything, from a parcel of books to a nobleman's library was no "thrasonic brag," in his case. His purchases he seemed to deposit in his basement, very much as the coal-heaver delivers your coal. But he was never disconcerted by this. It was all the same whether you were in quest of a copy of Petrarch or a volume of Archbishop Tillotson's sermons. He would stand stock still, for a moment, in his rusty frock coat, with an eye piercing every binding in the shop. Then suddenly he would hurl himself on the sea of print and paper with the certain swoop of an osprey, and recover himself, holding the desired volume in his hands. But only, be it said, if he was minded to let in other words if you were persons grata to him. Otherwise he would tell you, quite indifferently, that he would look out the book, if you would look in again, in a day or two, a promise he was rarely known to remember, much less to fulfill, or else he would distastefully indicate the multitudinous sea nigrescent, with a wave of his hand, like a bathing man inviting you to a plunge.

Of course, after the manner of all autocrats, with such habits, he made his mistakes, but he stood by them which was more than all autocrats are willing to. Once, for the ridiculous sum of one shilling, he parted company with one of his customers, with a complete set of Ruskin's "Fiction Fair and Foul," annotated by one of the world's greatest statesmen. It was a surly enough osprey, all the same, that took the shilling in its claws, muttering all the time, "I never knew it was there." And as the door slammed on the customer even the raven in the yard appeared a trifle disgusted, and to be inclined to croak out something about "Nevermore."

TEXAS OFFERED CANADIAN MARKET FOR RICE CROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Much importance is attached locally to the shipment of several carloads of southern rice to the Mt. Royal Milling & Manufacturing Company of Montreal. These shipments were somewhat in the way of an experiment, but it is believed they will prove satisfactory, leading to the opening of a new market.

In order thoroughly to acquaint himself with the quality and other details of the rice production of Texas and Louisiana, Robert B. Ross Jr., managing director of the Mt. Royal Milling & Manufacturing Company, recently made a tour of the Gulf Coast rice belt. Heretofore this plant has handled nothing but Asiatic rice. This supply came chiefly from Calcutta and Rangoon. The war and the danger of submarine attacks upon cargo-carrying steamships put up the ocean freight rates so high that the importation of rice to Canada from India is now practically prohibited. For this reason the Mt. Royal Milling & Manufacturing Company has been compelled to turn its attention to the American source of supply. Before doing so, however, this company and other Canadian mills made the experiment of importing rough rice from Japan and China.

It was pointed out by Mr. Ross, on the occasion of his visit here, that the Canadian rice mills are not equipped with hulling machinery, for the reason that all rice imported from India is hulled where it is grown. It is the practice with American rice not to hull it until it reaches the mill. In order that the southern rice may be handled, the plants of the Mt. Royal Milling & Manufacturing Company at Montreal will be equipped with hulling machinery.

EARLY CLOSING ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Home Secretary, in announcing the decision to suspend the early closing order of Oct. 27 for the period from Thursday the 14th to Saturday Dec. 23 (both days inclusive), issued two other amendments as follows:

(1) With a view to meeting the requirements of long distance travelers, the sale of periodicals and books is to be allowed after the closing hour from the bookstalls of small terminal and main line railway stations as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

(2) On and after the 1st of January the sale of refreshments, of sweets, chocolate or other sugar confectionery and of ice cream is prohibited after the closing hour in theaters and other places of entertainment as well as in shops.

The remaining provisions of the order remove certain doubts which have arisen on the original order. It is made clear that meals and refreshments may be sold (a) at works canteens for consumption anywhere in the works, and (b) on railway premises for consumption on the trains; and that the order does not apply to bazaars or sales of work for charitable or other purposes from which no private profit is derived.

CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions announces that he has made further orders under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, under which 129 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments. The total number of controlled establishments under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, is now 4512.

IN THE LIBRARIES

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Library Association will be held in Louisville, Ky., June 21-27. It was decided at the meeting of the council of the A. L. A. held in Chicago last week.

The many functions of the modern public library are set forth as follows in a leaflet issued by the library in Davenport, Ia., under the caption "I Am the Public Library":

I am the storehouse of knowledge in this city.

I am opportunity.

I am the continuation school for all. I hold within myself the desires, hopes, theories, philosophies, impressions, doctrines, culture, attainments, experiences and sciences of all ages.

I am a house of wisdom and an institution of happiness.

I am supported by the people for the people.

I offer you the opportunity to know all there is to know about your work.

I am for those who would enjoy fiction, poetry, philosophy, biography, or learn more about business, trade and science.

I have books for all tastes and needs and creeds.

I am free to the public to profit from and to enjoy.

I am in the care of courteous attendants, whose duty it is to help you to profit from me.

I open my doors as a great public mental recreation ground for your leisure hours.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has procured for lending purposes a set of colored pictures of Scandinavian life. The pictures are reproductions of the paintings of Carl Larsson, and represent the home scenes of the Northern European nations, showing such interiors as the dining room, nursery, workshop, library; also the outside of the house with its attractive garden and old-time gate; and bits of every-day life, such as breakfast under a birch tree. It is felt these pictures will be of special interest in towns where there is a large German, Swedish or Norwegian population.

A cycle of Norse stories will be told the older children at the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library this winter. In other years the Robin Hood and Roland stories have been told. The library has about 4000 registered borrowers among the boys and girls. This does not include those who use the stations and school deposits. Last month 4844 juvenile books were circulated by the library.

Recent exhibits at the St. Louis Public Library have included color prints, assembled and lent by the Newark Museum Association, Newark, N. J.; wood engravings by Henry Wolf, lent by the American Federation of Arts; Japanese art panels, presented by the Government of Japan to the American Library Association, and books and other material relating to archeology, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Institute of Archeology held in St. Louis last week.

In the ninth biennial report of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, attention is called to the fact that the work of the commission continues to show a substantial increase, and more libraries were sent out during the past two years than during any two years in the commission's history. The need of a library organizer to present the resources and facilities of the traveling library work to the public increases every year. The original collection donated by the club women of Kansas contained 3000 volumes and 34 trunks or shipping cases. The library now contains 52,000 volumes and has 632 trunks.

A bill is to be presented to the New Hampshire Legislature of 1917 providing for a revision of the public library laws and asking for an appropriation with which to carry on the work for the next two years. The need for this action is made apparent in the December bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries, which says: "It is a matter of common knowledge that the State of New Hampshire has, during the past 15 years, neglected its obvious duty toward the public libraries. During the 10 years ending in 1900 it aided the establishment of such libraries in the towns, with the result that public libraries were established in all the towns but 12. Having accomplished this, it has neglected to do anything further for these libraries, leaving them to struggle along as best they may upon their own initiative. The result has been that a large majority of these libraries, being in small towns and having very little financial aid and less public enthusiasm, are today just where they were when the State encouraged their establishment. This is a deplorable condition, the bulletin declares, and adds that it is made more evident by the fact that while New Hampshire has been standing still, most of the other states, including all of the New England states, have been giving aid generously, both financial and otherwise, to these institutions.

Some interesting phases of library work with aliens in a small factory town are set forth in an article by Miss Anna G. Hall, librarian in Endicott, N. Y., published in New York Libraries. "The most difficult problem arises," she says, "in dealing with the people who call themselves Slavs. Under this name we have many nationalities speaking very different languages. A Pole occasionally knows that he is a Pole, but a Slovak does not know the American name for his nationality. One simple method which we have tried has been to get from the United States Bureau of Naturalization their leaflet No. 3, which is issued in 17 different languages. We place before our people when they ask for Slavic books a number of these leaflets, and ask them which one they can

read. In this way we have learned what language our people speak who do not know the name themselves."

Speaking of the kind of reading done by aliens, the librarian says further: "In Endicott it is our foreign men who read our best magazines. It is our foreign children who are most keenly alive to the history and literature of other countries. It was a foreign boy who said in a composition in school that the library had books that improved the minds of the young and perfected the minds of the old. It was an Italian boy who stood outside the library one dark night and waited until the librarian had locked the door, and then stood beside her with smiling face to say, 'I have it in my heart to thank you,' because the librarian had done him some small favor."

BY OTHER EDITORS

A Back-to-the-Land Movement

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The State School of Agriculture, at Farmingdale, Long Island, was established to provide agricultural training for the youth of New York City and vicinity, to develop the agricultural resources of the lower part of the State, thereby reducing the cost of living in the metropolis. It is of record that within a year of its formal opening the school is handling its full capacity of students, with more than 5000 of entering. Here is a back-to-the-land movement in process which is well worthy the attention of the State authorities. The officials of the school are asking the Governor to include in his budget some \$70,000 for maintenance charges and a further sum for extension of the plant. If scientific cultivation of the soil is desirable, if a reversal of the farm-to-city movement is to be encouraged, and economists are agreed that they are—then these requests deserve the sympathetic consideration of the Governor and the appropriations committees of the Legislature.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

M. V. CONFERENCE BASKETBALL TO BEGIN JAN. 12

Teams Are This Week Playing a Few Practice Matches and Training for Opening of Championship Race

M. V. C. STANDING FOR 1916		
College	W.	P.
Nebraska	12	0
Missouri	10	2
Kansas S. A. C.	9	3
Ames	7	5
Washington	3	11
Drake	0	6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—With games between Conference teams only about a week away, and with the present week-end seeing the opening of the basketball season for the seven Missouri Valley Conference fives, all the organizations are hard at work adding finishing touches to teamwork.

The contests which will be played this week are without exception minor games, intended merely as practice affairs, but will be interesting as marking the opening of the season and as tending to give something of an idea as to the strength of the various M. V. C. teams.

Next week the real test will begin, and the race for the championship started. The first games which will count in the Conference standings are the two contests between Ames and the University of Missouri at Columbia Jan. 12 and 13. Ames, by the way, will be closely watched during the early part of the season as a sort of comparative strength barometer. The Ames team opens the Conference season of no less than three colleges.

Of the seven teams in the Missouri Valley Conference, two are conceded to have but a slender chance to finish high in the race. Barring the wholly unexpected, neither Washington University of St. Louis nor Drake University of Des Moines can hope to win consistently against the other M. V. C. teams. Neither college had especially strong varsity or freshmen teams last year.

Of the remaining five, two are regarded by most of the critics as potentially strong. These are the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames and Kansas University. Last year Kansas was not very successful in her conference schedule, but had one star forward and several mediocre players who were new to the game. K. U. may be dangerous this year or may not, depending upon whether or not a year's experience has developed her green players enough so that they can play real varsity basketball. Kansas is certainly making every effort to turn out a winning team such as she has had for years past, until last season. Besides the five letter winners from the 1916 five, Coach W. O. Hamilton has called out all of last season's freshmen and seven of the most likely looking letter winners from the football eleven. This squad he has had in Lawrence all except two days of the holiday vacation, and scrimmage has been a daily affair.

The other team, Ames, is of doubtful strength because it is not known whether or not players can be found to fill out the team. Ames has two real stars, but last year was not able to produce men who could keep the pace set by these players, with the result that the team play gave way to too much individual play.

Three teams of the seven Conference organizations are expected, if they play up to form, to provide the real race for the championship. They are the University of Nebraska, Kansas State Aggies, and University of Missouri. Last year these three teams finished very close together, Nebraska winning the title, with Missouri and K. S. A. C. a game behind. Each of these three won at least one game from each of the other two. This season finds all three teams with veterans in the line-up and with additions from strong freshmen teams.

Both Missouri and the Kansas Aggies have had a change of coaches, however, and it is said by some that this is likely to cause upsets, especially in the early season games while the teams are adapting themselves to new coaching systems.

Missouri last year had as coach Eugene Van Gent of Wisconsin University, for three years All-Western center. Van Gent made a wonderful success in his first year at Missouri, but left to become director of athletics at Texas University. His place has been taken by John Miller, Springfield Training School graduate.

The K. S. A. C. team had last season as coach Carl Merner, also a Springfield Training School graduate and former star basketball player. The Kansas College lost him this year when he accepted a position as basketball coach and intramural director at Columbia University, New York City. Z. G. Cleveland, formerly director of athletics at Indiana University, will coach the K. S. A. C. quintet in 1917.

FINAL ROUND IN PINEHURST GOLF

PINEHURST, N. C.—D. L. Armstrong of Pittsburgh defeated P. V. G. Carter of New York, 3 and 1, in the final round of the midwinter golf tournament here Tuesday. Armstrong's card of 73 was the best turned in here this season.

In the semifinals, Carter defeated F. K. Robeson, Rochester, 2 and 1, and Armstrong defeated Frederick Snares of Havana, 1 up.

HARVARD TRACK WORK TO START THIS AFTERNOON

Relay Men and Candidates for Other Winter Events Will Prepare for Big Meet Feb. 3

Candidates for the Harvard varsity and freshman relay teams and other athletes who plan to take part in the winter competition will start in on strict training at Soldiers Field this afternoon. This will give the athletes four and a half weeks in which to prepare for the first big races which will be held in connection with the Boston A. A. indoor meet at Mechanics Building Feb. 3.

At the B. A. A. meet the long distance relay team will race Yale as usual, each man running 750 yards, and the short distance team will oppose Cornell, each man running 390 yards. A third race will be the short distance relay between the Harvard and Yale freshmen teams. Harvard has defeated Yale in the annual long distance relay race for seven succeeding years. Last year W. J. Bingham '16 crossed the line one yard in the lead.

The next meet in which the Harvard runners will take part will be the triangular meet with Pennsylvania and Dartmouth, Feb. 17. This is a new event on the winter schedule and promises some very close races, as Pennsylvania has its usual strong teams this year. The events that will make up this meet are the 40-yard dash, 45-yard hurdles, 390-yard relay, 750-yard run, mile run, high jump, shot put and probably the pole vault and broad jump.

Arrangements are now being made for a series of interclass relay races between the B. A. A. meet, and time trials in order to pick the teams.

It is not yet certain whether or not the one-mile relay race with Pennsylvania, which the latter team won last year, will be held again this year. In case it is scheduled, it will take place at Hartford, Conn., about Feb. 21.

Owing to a scarcity of field event candidates, special attention will be given to developing men in these specialties for the winter and spring meets. New lighting facilities are to be installed in the baseball cage, so that late afternoon practice will be made possible. Weekly competitions in the high jump, broad jump, shot put and pole vault will be held as usual and the men who have the highest averages in these events will be awarded prizes at the end of the season.

PLAN UNDER WAY FOR PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL TEAMS

CHICAGO, Ill.—The organization of professional football leagues similar to the baseball circuits and the utilization of big league parks as gridirons after the baseball season is over, is a plan that is being considered by baseball magnates. An agent of a professional team is in Chicago to confer with President C. H. Weeghman of the Cubs and Owner C. A. Comiskey of the White Sox. President F. J. Navin of the Detroit Americans, Barney Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh Nationals and President H. H. Hempstead of the New York Giants are said to be ready to aid in the venture.

Promoters point out that professional football made tremendous strides the past Fall and has come to stay. By rescinding the rule which prohibits baseball players participating in other sports the services of league players as well as college gridiron stars could be secured. Towns mentioned as prospective members of the proposed league are Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, New York, Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis.

DARTMOUTH AT WILKESBARRE, PA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—The Dartmouth varsity basketball team is scheduled to play Lafayette College here this evening. It will be the third game of the holiday trip for the Dartmouth team.

Crescent A. C. Beats Dartmouth

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Crescent Athletic Club basketball team easily defeated the Dartmouth varsity five on the Crescent court here Tuesday evening by a score of 39 to 20. From the very start of the game the home players showed themselves to be too fast for the New Hampshire collegians, and they had little difficulty in taking the contest.

George Halstead, playing center for the winners, was the star of the game. He scored seven points with baskets from the floor, and made five more from the foul line. Left-forward McGlue of the Crescents also played a fine game, scoring five points from the floor. Sisson, at guard for Dartmouth, played a steady game. The summary:

Crescent		Dartmouth	
Calder, F. J.	12	McGlue, I. G.	5
McGlue, I. G.	10	McGlue, I. G.	5
Halstead, G.	7	McGlue, I. G.	5
McLanahan, C.	7	McGlue, I. G.	5
Halstead, G.	7	McGlue, I. G.	5
Sisson, R. E.	6	McGlue, I. G.	5
Score—Crescent A. C. 39, Dartmouth 20.			
Goals from floor—Halstead 5, McGlue 5, Halstead 7, McLanahan 7, Sisson 3, Goals from foul—Halstead 5, Sisson 6, Referee—Edward Thorpe, De LaSalle. Time, 20m. halves.			

ANNAPOLIS PLAYS WASHINGTON ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The Annapolis Academy varsity basketball team meets the George Washington University five here this evening.

MICHIGAN HAS LARGE SQUAD AT TRACK WORK

Increased Gymnastic Facilities Is Helping Coach Farrell in Development of Wolverine Athletic Team This Winter

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan's newly enlarged gymnasium has already resulted in a great increase in interest in indoor track athletics, and a squad of 30 men has been working out, despite the fact that Capt. H. L. Carroll has not yet given his official call for men.

Nothing definite is known regarding Michigan's indoor track dates, but the completion of Waterman gymnasium has made the handling of a large squad possible, and will probably result in the bringing of more and better teams here during the coming winter. In the past, most of the dual meets have been held away from home, as lack of room prevented the handling of many people in the old gymnasium.

Coach Farrell will have few veterans with which to work this winter, but he has half a dozen newcomers who are expected to fill the holes left by the men who graduated last June. Captain Carroll is running better than in any previous year of his career, and will take first honors in every dual meeting of the year. He will meet his only serious rival at the mile distance in the Eastern intercollegiate meeting next May in J. W. Overton of Yale, who was the only man to beat him in the cross-country race this fall. Incidentally, Carroll will run the half mile and one lap on the relay team during the indoor season, specializing on the mile after the squad goes out onto the cinders next spring.

H. E. O'Brien '17 is the man who will be called upon to bear the brunt of Michigan's point winning in the dashes, and it is here that the 1917 squad will have its hardest time in replacing last year's veterans. Capt. H. L. Smith of last year's team took first place in both dashes at the intercollegiate meet two years ago, and a first and second last year, and Farrell's newcomers will have to show great improvement if they are to come anywhere near equaling his point totals.

G. I. Murphy '17 will be back for his final year at the quarter and half, and upon his showing much depends. Murphy ran right at Ufer's heels all last year, and was a scant two yards behind him when he set his new Perry Field record for the half at Im. 55.3-ss. In the Leland Stanford Jr. University meet, if he can clip a few more fifts off his last year's time, he will take care of the middle distances in satisfactory style.

S. Fontana '17 is another man who will handle the middle distance runs, his specialty being the quarter mile. Fontana failed to do better than 50s. last spring, but with another year's experience behind him, expects to clip a couple of fifts off this time. L. S. Scofield '18 and R. P. Hardell '18 are two other quarter-mileers who will be watching, although neither of them has shown the class that Fontana and Murphy have displayed.

S. J. Zoellin '19 will be Michigan's mainstay in the hurdles, and the former Mercersburg Academy star is expected to add to the Wolverines' intercollegiate total, in addition to doing his share in the dual meets.

C. C. Cross '17 and C. C. Smith '18 are the only veteran weight men, but R. H. Johnson '18, the new intercollegiate strong man, may be persuaded to come out for the track squad this spring. He would prove a valuable addition to Coach Farrell's team, as he has had considerable high school experience, and would develop rapidly owing to his powerful physique.

V. H. Simmons '18 is already out, getting in shape for his second year of high jumping, and the elongated junior anticipates a fine year. Lack of experience alone prevented him from winning a place at the Eastern intercollegiate meeting last May, as he jumped better than six feet all year. He should have little difficulty in winning all of his dual events handsly.

As usual, Michigan will concentrate on her relay teams, and prospects are unusually bright for at least two strong quartets. For a four-mile team, Farrell has H. L. Carroll '17, J. O. Kuivinen '18, S. V. Meehan '19, R. O. Fuess '18, V. H. Fox '18 and R. S. Comloquoy '18. For a mile quartet he has Murphy, Scofield, Fontana, Hardell, and Max Robinson '18. At the two-mile distance Carroll, Murphy, Kuivinen, Scofield and Fox could be used. Just which teams will be developed will depend in large part on the way the men come through their semester examinations in February, but the mile squad seems a certainty with four experienced varsity men eligible.

QUINN MAY GET ST. LOUIS CLUB

CINCINNATI, O.—It was learned here Tuesday that Robert Quinn, formerly of the Columbus, O. club, will probably make a direct effort to buy the St. Louis National League Baseball Club within the next day or two. "If certain obstacles that now appear to be only of a minor nature can be overcome, I will make a bid for the St. Louis club within a day or two," said Quinn. "I am after the club and believe that I can make a proposition that will be looked upon with favor by its present owners."

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR SOMERVILLE HOCKEY PLAYERS

Coach Charles Dickerman Has Veteran Aggregation Out After Championship

Now that the midyear vacation is over and conditions are such that outdoor work can be had, candidates for the Somerville High School hockey team are practicing hard every afternoon in preparation for the Inter-scholastic Hockey League games that are coming. Somerville will line up against the Brookline High School at the Boston Arena Saturday morning and Coach Charles Dickerman is bending every effort to bring his team into shape to win this game and start the season off right.

Somerville's prospects of turning out a championship hockey team are unusually bright this season, and there is more enthusiasm among the students of the school over the hockey team than there has been for several years. Coach Dickerman has a veteran for every position on the team but one, and there is a wealth of new material with ability that lacks only training and experience to make first-class hockey players. Both the coach and the members of the team think the chances of winning the championship are bright.

Capt. Leon Wilson is playing rover, as he did last year. This is Captain Wilson's third season as a member of the hockey team and he is one of the school's best all-round athletes. James Downey is back at his old position at center, where he played a fine game last season and should be in even better form this year. Fred O'Donogue at left wing and Arthur Nugent at the other end are veterans with a whole lot of experience who are back.

The position of coverpoint was left vacant last June by graduation, and William Perry, who played point last season, has been moved up to play cover, while Charles Deacon, a new candidate with considerable ability and a lot of speed, has been assigned to the point position. Charles Gilman will be in his old position at goal, and he can be depended upon to play a star game at all times. Last season he was one of the features of the team's play, and he is steady and sure. Andrew Oriole, Henry Shea, John Fogarty and Nathan Blish are other promising new candidates who can be used as substitutes.

PLANS GIVEN FOR HOLDING TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

About 40 Cities Named as Centers in Which to Qualify for Junior Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Plans have been made by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, President G. T. Adea announced Tuesday night, to designate about 40 cities as tennis centers for tournaments qualifying the winners to enter the junior or boys' national championships. The cities tentatively selected included:

Portland, Me., Boston, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Utica, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Birmingham, New Orleans, Dallas, Kansas City, El Paso, Denver, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Winners of each of these tennis center championships will be eligible to play for the junior or boys' national title in a tournament to be held at the same time and place as the national singles championship of the United States.

Another change the committee in charge will propose is to lower the age limit for each class. If its recommendations are adopted the limit for juniors will be 19 and for the boys 16 years.

MEDFORD BOAT CLUB ELECTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Medford Boat Club expects to have an active year during 1917 under the leadership of Commodore John Coulson, Jr., who was elected to that position at the annual meeting of the club Tuesday evening. Other officers elected were: H. E. Boardman, vice-commodore; A. J. Smith, secretary; C. H. Peterson, treasurer; J. B. Howard, P. A. Goodale and R. C. Smith, executive committee; I. M. MacDonald, captain.

The Medford club is in charge of the eastern division meet of the American Canoe Association, which will be held from June 30 to July 4 on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester.

CLOTHING STRIKE SETTLED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty-five thousand clothing workers who have been on strike in this city agreed by unanimous vote, at mass meetings last night, to accept the agreement reached on Saturday night between officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the American Clothing Manufacturers Association and to return to work immediately. The new agreement provides for a working week of 48 hours, with a wage increase of \$1 a week for tailors and \$2 for cutters.

YALE MEETS ROCHESTER ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Yale varsity basketball team meets the University of Rochester here this evening.

BIG ATHLETIC YEAR AHEAD OF UNITED STATES

F. W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, Predicts Greater Activity in 1917 Than in 1916

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"All signs indicate that this is going to be a very active year in the sports under the direction of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States," says F. W. Rubien, secretary-treasurer of the association. "The various district associations report an increase in the number of indoor meets scheduled for the winter and keen competition will result. The indoor national championships take place in New York March 17, and the best athletes in the country will compete for these honors. The outdoor national championships, all-around championship and relay championships will take place at St. Louis in September and increased interest in the section of the country that developed Robert Simpson, the athletic marvel of the year, is looked for. St. Louis plans to make these championships the equal of any held heretofore, and owing to its central location it will be possible for athletes from any part of the country to make the trip in a few days."

"The small team of track athletes consisting of J. E. Meredith, J. G. Loomis, Robert Simpson, F. L. Murray and A. E. Ward made a very favorable impression abroad and another team will be sent to represent America this summer if it is found impossible for the Scandinavian athletes to leave their countries on account of military duty. These countries desire great credit for their initiative in inviting our prominent athletes to visit them and our boys are loud in their praises of the splendid reception accorded them abroad. Large crowds attended the games and the athletes abroad realize the advantages of seeing our stars in competition."

"Swimming is in its infancy in this country and this accounts for the number of records broken during the past year. Judging from the demand from all parts of the country for the privilege of holding championships for men and women, an even greater onslaught on the records will take place. These championships will be distributed so that all sections of the country will be benefited."

"The territory covered by the district associations is too large and the number of our districts should be increased. All cities having a population of about 500,000 people ought to be made centers of athletic activity. If this plan is carried out there would be district associations with headquarters in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and the twin cities Minneapolis and St. Paul. In addition to the present headquarters, athletes find difficulty in attending local championships and meetings held several hundred miles from home and by increasing the number of district associations and making it possible for the best athletes in each district to attend the various national championships our sports will be fostered where at present they are not receiving the encouragement they should receive."

"With the increase in athletic interest comes also the demand for more playgrounds, tracks and stadiums. The colleges throughout the country are showing the lead in this respect and are building or advocating the building of more appropriate seating accommodations or stadiums. The United States Government has become interested to the extent of approving a development of East Potomac Park, Washington, add the initial appropriation for beginning work on the field and field house has been made. The project provides for all kinds of sport and includes a track and stadium. An additional appropriation will be requested of Congress this year to rush the work to completion. New York City has long been in need of a field for national and international contests, and Park Commissioner Whitte is developing a project to have Van Cortlandt Park a track and stadium the equal of any in the world. The track and field will be completed this year."

B. A. A. INVITES CLUBS TO GAMES

The Boston Athletic Association has invited the Millrose A. A. of New York and the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia to meet in a relay race at the B. A. A. games Feb. 3. These teams will meet twice this year, once at the Millrose games Jan. 24, in Madison Square Garden, New York, and the other time at the Meadowbrook games in March, which will be held in Philadelphia.

At both carnivals they will run 440-yard relays. At the B. A. A. games, should they meet, the chances are the distance will be changed to 750 yards. This year Meadowbrook will be greatly strengthened by J. E. Meredith. Matthew Gies, who won the junior 100-yard race at Buffalo Monday night, will run anchor man on the Millrose team.

B. A. A. SIGNS N. M. WAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A contract with N. M. Way by the New York club and the release to Charlotte, N. C., of P. H. Redding by Pittsburgh, were promulgated by President J. K. Tener of the National league.

CARRIGAN NOT LIKELY TO LEAD RED SOX AGAIN

Final Answer to Owner Frazee Due Tomorrow—Cannot Arrange Business to Return

While the final answer is not expected to be made until tomorrow afternoon, it is pretty certain that W. F. Carrigan will not manage the Boston American League Baseball Club next summer. This became evident Tuesday evening when the following announcement was made by John Lane, secretary of the club at the Boston headquarters:

"Mr. Carrigan and Mr. Frazee were in communication over the telephone late this afternoon. Carrigan's answer to Mr. Frazee was that he could not arrange his business affairs so that he could return to Boston and manage the Boston Red Sox again this season, and that if he were compelled to give his final answer today, it would be no."

"Mr. Frazee tried hard to prevail upon Mr. Carrigan to change his decision, but the latter could not see his way clear to do so."

"Mr. Lannin (former owner) was also present and spoke over the phone urging Carrigan to return, but it was of no avail. Mr. Carrigan did say that Mr. Frazee's offer to him was far greater than he had ever expected to receive, and that he regretted exceedingly he could not accept it."

"However, Mr. Frazee offered Carrigan until Thursday noon to accept his exceptional offer and Carrigan agreed to this proposition, although he did not believe there would be a chance of his changing his decision."

"Mr. Frazee did everything possible to influence Carrigan to return and while the chances at present seem very slim, he will not consider his successor until the final definite answer is received from Carrigan, not later than Thursday noon."

"Mr. Frazee will be in Boston Thursday and will await Carrigan's final answer here."

EASTERN LEAGUE LOOKS FOR VERY BRIGHT SEASON

Schedule of 112 Games and Circuit of Eight Cities Is Adopted at Meeting in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A very successful season of 1917 is the outlook for the Eastern Baseball League following its meeting here Tuesday afternoon when it was decided to adopt a schedule of 112 games and a circuit of eight cities instead of 10 as last summer.

Every club in the organization was represented at the meeting yesterday. President Daniel O'Neil presided. Among those present, besides President O'Neil, were: W. E. Carey, J. T. Collins, H. E. McCann, W. B. Siegler, J. H. Clarkin, M. J. McMahon, Louis Pieper and Hugh Duffy.

The Lawrence franchise, operated by J. P. Sullivan, was forfeited to the league last September and will be held in the event that it is decided to occupy the territory later. This means that the clubs this season will comprise Springfield, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, Worcester, Lynn and Portland. Lynn and Portland, however, have offers to sell their franchises and they may be moved to other cities.

The league season will start May 11 and end Sept. 8.

B. A. A. WINS FROM PRINCETON MEN IN HOCKEY GAME

In a hockey game at the Boston Arena Tuesday evening, the Boston Athletic Association team defeated the Princeton varsity seven by the score of 5 to 2. While the score was 1 to 1 at the end of the first half, the B. A. A. players got their passing game working in the second period, and had no trouble in winning.

It was the remarkable work of Goal Ford of the Princeton team that kept the winners' score from being several points higher. He blocked shot after shot, knocking down 30 in all. Osgood, playing center for the Boston team, was high scorer, making four goals. The summary:

BOSTON A. A.		PRINCETON	
Tuck, L. W.	1	Osgood, C. W.	1
Osgood, C. W.	1	Schoen, E. J.	1
Downing, F. J.	1	Conroy, J. E.	1
Jones, R. W.	1	Humphreys, L. W.	1
Huntington, C. P.	1	Hills, S. J.	1
Stearns, P. J.	1	Scully, D. J.	1
Danahue, G. J.	1	Ford, J. H.	1
Score, Boston A. A. 5, Princeton 2.			
First half, goals made by Jones, Hills; second half, Osgood 4, Conroy. Substitutions (second half). Sands for Tuck, Skilton for Stearns, Read for Jones, Hutchinson for Downing, Hanson for Cushman, Wendell for Read. Penalties, first half, Conroy 2m. tripping; second half, Schoen, 2m. illegal checking; Sands, 2m. tripping. Stops, Ford 30, Danahue 17, Referee, C. Wanamaker and W. Granahan. Goalskeepers, Hunt and Carochian. Timers, G. V. Brown, E. A. George, Percy, Harvard. Time, 20m. halves.			

TRADE WITH CHINA GROWS WASHINGTON, D. C.—American trade with China continues to grow. Consular reports show that exports from Hongkong for United States for first nine months of 1916 increased by \$2,534,559 compared with similar period in 1915. Imports have been unfavorably affected by high price of flour and kerosene, chief articles of importation from the United States.

COMMISSION IS CONSIDERING THE DRAFT REQUEST

Class AA League Owners Put Matter Before Baseball Governing Body at Annual Meeting in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, O.—Owners of baseball franchises in class AA leagues are now awaiting with much interest the consideration of the question relative to the elimination of the draft from their leagues by the National Baseball Commission. Just when the decision will be rendered is not known, but it will probably be made within a month.

The National commission heard the request at its annual meeting here Tuesday, and stated that it would give the question its serious consideration. The commission also heard a plea from the smaller leagues that at least its moral influence be exerted to help the minor leagues out of what was pictured to be a most deplorable condition.

A. R. Tearney of Chicago, president of the Three I League, acted as spokesman for the minor leagues, and urged the commission to recommend that a reclassification and reorganization of all minor leagues be made with the idea in view of eliminating excess railroad mileage of teams, rearrangement of the maximum salary limit and other ideas that he claimed would go far toward putting a large majority of the minor league clubs on a paying basis, whereas now they are losing propositions.

The commission also took this under advisement, but promised President Tearney that he could rest assured that the commission would do everything in its power to help along the lines laid down by him.

Prior to the night meeting A. G. Herrmann was reelected chairman and J. E. Bruce secretary for the coming year, while a large amount of routine business was transacted, and Chairman Herrmann announced that for the first time in his recollection every case had been disposed of except the matters presented at Tuesday's meeting.

The Class AA men, with President E. G. Barrow of the International league, and President T. G. Hickey of the American Association as spokesmen, presented six requests. They are:

"The elimination of that part of the drafting rules in the national agreement affecting the drafting of players by major league clubs from Class AA clubs."

"The elimination of that part of the national agreement providing that Class AA players purchased by major league clubs shall be required to report to the purchasing club immediately after the purchase of the players."

"That it is the sense of the National Association that no club member that for be permitted to take a player from the major leagues, either on option or by purchase, who has not had minor league experience."

"The establishment of a board of five members, separate and distinct from the National Commission, to decide all matters on appeal from the findings of the National Association or on all matters of controversy between major and minor leagues, or club members or players."

"Changing the method of drafting players, first, by determining by lot when opposite major leagues draft the same player, which league shall secure the player, instead of determining the league and player at the same time; second, by naming the player drafted from Class AA clubs instead of naming the clubs and the players afterward."

"The rearrangement of the rules and laws of the National Association affecting territorial rights, classification, reservation and farming or optional agreements."

During the discussion the spokesmen of the Class AA leagues made an additional request to the effect that if the commission finally decided that it would not eliminate the draft from the Class AA leagues, that it would set back the date of the drafting period from Sept. 15 to Sept. 25.

Prior to meeting with the National Commission, President Barrow and President Hickey held a lengthy conference and took up the subject of the interleague series between the International league and American Association.

YALE DEFEATS BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Yale varsity basketball team defeated University of Buffalo here Tuesday evening 25 points to 11. Kinney of Yale was the star of the game, caging many difficult shots.

BROOKLYN P. L. WINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute basketball five defeated Amherst College here Tuesday evening 24 points to 17.

A. Sulka &

SENATE DEBATE
ON PRESIDENT'S
PEACE NOTE

(Continued from page one)

will be accepted by both branches and sent to the White House.

As the measure left the Senate it had the literacy test proviso that has been the cause of three presidents vetoing the proposed immigration regulatory legislation. It also would permit the admittance of Hebrews to the United States, though excluding numerous Asiatics. Persons who have been participants in revolts in other lands, but who may not be viewed as felons respecting their relationship with the United States, also are admitted by the proposed act.

Corrupt Practices Bill

Senate Receives Election Measure
With Far Reaching Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill declared to be the most "waterproof" of its type ever considered by Congress and designed to interdict corrupt practices in national elections, was received in the Senate from the Privileges and Elections Committee, of which Senator Kern of Indiana is chairman. The provisions of the bill are exceedingly far-reaching in the question of limiting the amount of money political committees can receive and expend, this amount being based on population. Another strong feature of the bill is its provision for control of indiscriminate advertising during political campaigns.

A bill of this character was proposed by the Senate prior to the recess, but was referred to committee for redrafting. The final details were worked out by a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Reed of Missouri, Kenyon of Iowa and Walsh of Montana. The draft was strengthened in several particulars by the whole committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon.

The new bill limits candidates for United States Senators and Representatives at-large to campaign expenditures of \$5000 each in states of less than 1,000,000 population, with an additional two mills for each inhabitant in excess of 1,000,000. District candidates for Representative would be limited to \$2500.

Total contributions to any national campaign committee in a presidential election would be limited to about \$1,500,000 and no individual contribution of more than \$5000 would be legal, while corporations would be prohibited from making any contributions to such fund. Personal contributions to a senatorial or representative campaign would be limited to \$100, and all other individual political contributions to anything but a recognized political committee to \$50.

Storing Up Ammunition

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brigadier-General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, Tuesday told the House Military Committee, explaining a request for \$18,000,000 for reserve ammunition, that by June 30 the Government expects to double its store of small arms ammunition, and in two years to have on hand 2,000,000,000 rounds for an army of 1,000,000 men. By June 30 the War Department expects to have 400,000,000 rounds on hand for machine guns. Austria in the last 18 months of the war used up 15,000,000,000 rounds.

Garden City Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress is urged to investigate the merits of the so-called Garden City movement of Europe, claimed to be a satisfactory solution of current labor problems, in a petition presented in the Senate yesterday by Senator Lodge in behalf of numerous citizens of Lawrence, Mass. The petition has been referred to the committee on education and labor.

Some 21,000 people are declared to be immediately interested in obtaining such a congressional investigation of this movement which is asserted to have "done wonders" for the people in Europe, and which, it is claimed, is "able to do even greater things for the people here."

The aims and purposes of the movement are to create better conditions of life, both in city and country, and solve peacefully and satisfactorily the labor problems of the day.

National recognition of the movement in the United States is sought in view of its asserted importance "in these days of labor troubles."

The petition sets forth that an investigation of the new city building proposition at Lomax, Ill., which bears on the movement, would give the desired information necessary to such National recognition.

SPEAKER OF MAINE HOUSE

AUGUSTA, Me.—In the Republican caucus to nominate candidates for State officers and officers of the Legislature last night William L. Bonney of Bowdoinham was nominated for Speaker of the House over Percival B. Baxter of Portland by a vote of 65 to 34. It was supposed until late in the afternoon that Mr. Baxter would win with ease, but at the last minute Mr. Bonney developed great strength. Taber D. Bailey of Penobscot was nominated for President of the Senate over Martin F. Bartlett of Kennebec and William L. Walker of Somerset.

CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

A short session of the Cambridge City Council was held yesterday afternoon. Because of the absence of Councilman Edward A. Counihan, Jr., organization was postponed to the next meeting. An order was adopted granting Saturday half-holidays to the employees of all the city departments except police and fire.

REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been concluded in one of the wholesale districts, whereby Fred Hildesworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from William A. Gaston four properties on South Street, being 90 to 112 inclusive. These buildings are five story brick and stone mercantile structures devoted to the leather trade. 90-94 has 2216 square feet of land with a total assessment of \$65,800, of which \$48,800 is on the land; 96-98 has 2086 square feet of land with a total assessment of \$61,800 of which \$45,800 is on the land; 100-106 consists of 2125 square feet of land with a total assessment of \$62,700, of which \$46,700 is on the land; 108-112 South Street consists of 1834 square feet of land with a total assessment of \$54,300, of which \$40,300 is on the land. The total assessment of the four properties is \$244,600. C. W. Whittier & Bro. were the brokers and the purchase was for investment.

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have sold to Arthur Wallace the property at 43 to 55 Washington Street, next to the corner of Hanover Street, having a total area of 1991 feet, with a total assessment of \$87,000. The property was sold for all cash at a price nearly double the tax value.

Mr. Wallace has a long lease of the adjoining property which he occupies as the Wallace Shoe Store. His intention is to join the properties, occupying both for his business. This will give him a frontage of over 110 feet.

PURCHASES IN BACK BAY

Papers were placed on record from the George F. Parkman estate transferring title of three 3-story brick houses, with basements and a total of 9120 square feet of land at 28 to 32 Fullerton Street near Brookline Avenue, Back Bay Fens. They are assessed together for \$22,000 of which \$4500 applies on the land. The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company took the title.

Herbert F. Winslow has taken title to an improved mercantile property at 292 Boylston Street, extending from Providence Street, from Herbert W. Mason. This property consists of a large four-story brick building, with stores, etc., on Boylston Street, and a four-story and a half brick structure on Providence Street. It has a total taxed value of \$146,000. There are 2579 square feet of land, taxed for \$126,400.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

James Hewins, owner of a large double frame building located at 5 and 7 Dennison Street, near Haley Street, Roxbury, has sold the property to William N. Ambler. There is a land area of 5820 square feet, valued at \$1700, which is included in the \$7000 assessment.

Another sale has been closed involving the transfer of two frame buildings at 125 Marcella Street, near Center Street, owned by Elizabeth F. Hines, and purchased by Giuseppe Dinardo. It is taxed for \$5360, including \$700 carried on 2304 square feet of land.

The Dorchester parcel consists of a frame dwelling and 5525 square feet of land at 64 Blackwood Street near Norfolk Street, owned by Lucy C. Topham and taxed at \$6500, of which \$1100 is land value. Michael J. Mitchell is the buyer.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Arion at 6, ward 17; Mary A. Birmingham; brick garage.
Mountain ave. 85, ward 21; Mary L. Roberson; brick garage.
Blue Hill ave. 1345-51, ward 21; Merchants Realty Co.; Stebbins & Watkins; brick stores.
Merrimack st. 19, 23, 35, ward 22; Boyd & Berry, A. R. Gilliland; frame dwellings.
Beach st. 14, ward 20; Eva Goldberg, R. P. Tucker; brick store and office.
Hewlett st. 64, ward 23; Thomas Lynch, S. J. Rantini; brick dwelling.
Washington st. 67-91, Elm st. 18, and Hanover st. 83, ward 5; Simon Vorenberg, Barry & Davidson; alter mercantile.
Milk st. 204-206, and 103 Central st. ward 5; Scott Estate; alter mercantile.

SOUTH END HOUSE

What has been accomplished by South End House in a quarter of a century was reviewed in addresses by the presiding officer, the Rev. George Hodges, Dean of the Cambridge Episcopal Divinity School, and president of the South End House Association, and by Robert A. Woods, head of South End House, at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the association held yesterday afternoon at 20 Union Park. Dean Hodges spoke particularly on the mediating work that the settlement has done, while Mr. Woods showed the gains that had come from the settlement's activities. Henry Abrahams, as an old friend of Mr. Woods, and a firm believer in settlement work, praised the record, and outlined his own plans as a member of the Boston School Committee. An evening celebration was held at South Bay Union under the auspices of the South Bay Neighborhood Association.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Classes were resumed at Radcliffe College today after the holiday recess. They will continue until the 25th of the month when the first semester will close, followed by the midyear examinations during the following two weeks. The two upper classes are preparing for the junior and senior "proms" which come on Monday and Tuesday nights of next week. The Glee Club is rehearsing for its big concert which comes early in February.

QUINTET OF FRANK
ON KNEISEL PROGRAM

Kneisel Quartet—Third concert, with Mme. Olga Samoroff, pianist, assisting; Steinert Hall, afternoon of Jan. 2. The program: Haydn, quartet in C major, op. 24; Tschakowsky, quartet in F major, op. 22; Franck, quintet for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello.

Opportunity opened a wide door to Messrs. Kneisel, Letz, Svecenski and Wilke on the occasion of their third concert, giving them access to a large audience, which included many youths of school age, hereafter to bear witness to Boston standards of taste in 1917; and which probably included also many holiday visitors seeking the delight of chamber music as something, more or less rare. And what opportunity did for the string players it did also for the assistant artist. It led her to a great company of listeners who were in their first reaction from a week of domestic pleasures and who were intent on getting the best thing to be had in the way of piano interpretation and taking it away to ponder upon long.

The performers for a good two-thirds of their program made the most of their chance at public attention. In the Haydn number the members of the quartet were accurate in execution and smooth in blend of tone, and they presented the composer's ideas in a convincing and interesting way. The violoncello set the harmonic foundation firmly in place, and the viola player and the violinists fitted the upper parts of the structure neatly together. In rhythm and in sound, the artists gave slow movement, minuet and all the Haydn forms, vitality and persuasion. In the Franck number, likewise, the string players were technically secure and the pianist was always true to the beat and faithful to the phrase. The quintet was presented with extraordinarily clear outline. In the Tschakowsky number, quite the contrary, tone, execution and interpretation were at the lowest point. Kneisel playing ever touches. Without doubt the writing in this work is turgid. Probably Tschakowsky was thinking symphony instead of quartet all the time he was scoring the piece. Nevertheless the parts could certainly be put together with harmonic clearness if players were not too heavy-handed with them. Very often the violoncello of the Kneisel Quartet saves the day, because he has some idea of delicate phrasing and of light passage playing even when his associates forget such things. But in the second number of the program of Tuesday afternoon his bowing was as coarse as the viola player's, his tone as harsh as the second violinist's and his style as inelegant as the first violinist's.

The study on which those who hereafter shall account for the standards of taste in 1917 can base their explanations was that of the Franck Quintet. It could hardly fail to be brilliant with Mme. Samoroff taking the piano part. The most solid string players would have to rise to her enthusiasm. But the performance of this work was admirable all around. It had all the clarity noted in the Haydn piece and it had grandeur of style besides. It had passion, too, as interpretative, of Franck's music generally must have. Moreover it had a cheerfulness which only those who put into his long deliberate phrases who cultivate consistently the larger sonorities of chamber music.

MME. MIURA RETURNS
AS PUCCINI HEROINE

Puccini's "Madam Butterfly"—Presented by the Boston-National Opera Company at the Boston Opera House, with Fulgencio Guerrieri conducting, evening of Jan. 2. The cast: Cio-Cio-San.....Tamaki Miura; Pinkerton.....Giuseppe Gaudenzi; Sharpless.....Graham Marr; Suzuki.....Jilvira Levinsky; Goro.....Romeo Boscarelli; Yamadori.....Giorgio Puliti; Commissioner.....Paolo Ananiani; Le Zio Bonfio.....Paolo Ananiani; Kate Pinkerton.....Blanca Whitley.

The second night of the Boston-National company brought back the Japanese soprano, Mme. Miura, whom the representations of last season made familiar. It also put Mr. Gaudenzi, the tenor, at the front of the stage, another familiar voice. These artists with Miss Leveroni and Mr. Marr made a quartet of considerable power and resource in Puccini's music. Singing under the direction of Mr. Guerrieri, they equaled many performances that have been given in past years, though they could hardly be expected to reach the highest mark. "Butterfly" has been much sung in Boston and will perhaps not again soon arouse great enthusiasm until revived under exceptional circumstances. An opera public that consistently objects to having a work twice presented in the same way is a difficult one for managers to please. But such a public is a challenge to the ingenuity of the managers just the same. For it generally responds with eagerness to whatever is both novel and of high merit. Perhaps it is looking forward with curiosity to the production of Mascagni's "Iris," in which Mme. Miura appears on Thursday evening.

AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—Otis, Skinner, 8:15.
Copley—The Odd Man Out, 8:10.
Hollis—Polyanna, 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45.
Majestic—You're in Love, 8:10.
Park Square—The Great Lover, 8:15.
Playhouse—Miss Grace George in Shaw's "Major Barbara," 8:10.
Shubert—"Passing Show," 8.
Tremont—"Chin-Chin," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15.
Mattinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Hollis, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Shubert, 2.

SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale prices of fresh ground-fish, quoted at the fish pier today were: Haddock \$8@9.50 per hundred-weight, steak cod \$11.75@13.25, mackerel cod \$6.50@7, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$10, small hake \$8, and cusk \$7.25. Arrivals: Sts. Swell 41,100 pounds, Ripple 44,200, Wave 86,100, and schooner Buena \$800.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schr Mercantile from Swan's Island 1300 quintals cured fish, and gill netters about 75,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock. News from Newfoundland reports herring scarce at all bays except Bay of Islands, where a few are being taken.

Judge Dodge in the United States District Court today vacated his own order restraining the Boston, Cape Cod & New York Canal Company from blowing up the steamer Bayport from the Cape Cod Canal. This steamer was used for the transportation of coal, and for the past month it has prevented the passage through the canal of all except smaller vessels. The company plans to begin the removal of the obstruction at once.

A British cruiser of the largest type spoke the crew of the steam trawler Wave, which reached the fish pier today, and inquired if they had seen anything of a vessel with black hull and yellow upperworks. Captain Gray of the Wave, said nothing had been seen of such a vessel, thought to be a commerce raider, and the cruiser, whose name could not be ascertained, continued north. The incident happened last Tuesday about 4:15 miles east half south of Boston Lightship.

Another modern steamer will be added to the fleet sailing from Boston, for the Felix Taussig is to be launched at Newport News Saturday noon for Crowell & Thurlow of Boston. Several Bostonians are to go South to attend the ceremony. Miss Helen P. Taussig of New York, daughter of Noah W. Taussig and a niece of the man for whom the boat is named is to be sponsor for the new freighter. The Taussig is sister ship to the William A. McKenney, which arrived at Balboa today on way from Iquique to Norfolk with its first cargo. The Taussig has a capacity for 9000 tons.

The small tug Iva is to be sold at United States Marshal sale next Saturday at East Boston, to satisfy a libel claim, it was learned today. The Iva has been laid up at East Boston for some time.

One of the largest cargoes brought here from England is many months is aboard the Leyland liner Etonian, now due here from Liverpool. More than 3000 tons is aboard, including about 7000 bales of Egyptian cotton.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Sts. Richmond, Borum, Georgetown, S. C.; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug James Woolley, Pierce, Lynn, towing barge No. 5.

Cleared
Sts. Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore, via Newport News and Norfolk.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today steamers Munamar, Nipe; Roath, Havre; Baron Dalmeny, Samarang; Yola, Accra; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Rio Grande, Brunswick; El Dia, Galveston; Espagne, Bordeaux; Daisai Maru, Retlaw, Powey.

EDISON COMPANY
COSTS CRITICIZED
BY EXPERT OF CITY

Exceptions to statements of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company that the cost of construction work is greater in Boston than in smaller nearby cities were taken by David A. Harrington, an expert, who has been placed on the stand by the city of Boston in the hearing before the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners on the rates of the contract between the city and company for street lighting.

Mr. Harrington declared that after giving full consideration to the fluctuations and increase in price of materials and wages that "my figures are comparatively much lower than those of the Edison Company."

He stated that the greater portion of the conduits in Boston had been laid prior to 1900 and since then the bulk of the construction work has been in the outlying districts where the streets are open and where there is little or no paving to be replaced.

Referring specifically to an original exhibit of the company in which it was estimated that it cost 85 cents a foot to lay 4740 feet of conduits, Mr. Harrington maintained that it should not have cost in excess of 95 cents a foot on the average. In its exhibit the company placed the cost of installing stand pipes and connections at \$1.12 1/2 each, but Mr. Harrington estimated that they should be installed for 70 cents each. The company has 104,459 such pipes in Boston.

COAL IN ALASKA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Nenana coal field, Alaska, will be tributary to the Government railroad now under construction from Seward to Fairbanks. Though the coal of this field is lignite, and hence of low grade, yet it has great value as a source of fuel and power for Fairbanks and other Yukon placer camps. The field is about 60 miles south of Fairbanks. It is estimated by the United States Geological Survey Department that the interior, that the Nenana field contains some 10,000,000,000 tons of lignite.

UNCHASTENED WOMAN
AT WILBUR THEATER

Miss Emily Stevens in "The Unchastened Woman," comedy in three acts by Louis K. Ansbacher, presented by Oliver Morosco at the Wilbur Theater for the first time in Boston, evening of Jan. 2. The cast: Hubert Knollys.....H. Reeves-Smith; Mrs. Murtha.....Jennie Lamont; Miss Susan Ambie.....Isabel Richards; Caroline Knollys.....Emily Stevens; Lawrence Sanbury.....Malcolm Duncan; Hildegar Sanbury.....Frances Underwood; Miss Emily Madden.

Lillian Kemble Cooper
Michael Krellin.....Howard Hall.

Mr. Ansbacher's sophisticated realistic play is quite a change from the marshmallow romance that preceded it at the Wilbur. While there are many who deplore the minute depiction of the theater of vicious types of character, it will probably be agreed that if the thing is to be done at all it should be done honestly. Mr. Ansbacher has produced an honest study of a "chaste but unchastened woman," a variant on the "vampire" types that densely populate the motion picture plays of today, but curiously enough seldom reach the stage. Mrs. Knollys is a paradoxical philanthropist. During the period of the play she tries to cause an irreparable break between an ambitious young architect and his wife, without the slightest intention of giving herself to him. As Mr. Knollys says, her game is to take all the perfume from the blossom and let the wife grub about the roots. In this instance the architect's wife just succeeds in holding her husband at a critical hour, and forgives him because he is "such a boy." Though compelled to sign a paper to the effect that she spoke untruthfully about one episode in the life of a girl custom inspector, Mrs. Knollys continues unchastened to the end. After handing over the paper she tells the man the girl is engaged to marry of other lapses in the girl's past.

Many persons will disapprove of the frank situations and sophisticated talk of the characters. They will stay away or wish they had. The dialogue is often of the sort that is frequently objected to in sex plays brought from Europe. Mr. Knollys cannot get a separation from his wife because of a spot in his own past, of which his wife has full details and witnesses. Understanding the sort of play they are to see, playgoers may find a good deal to interest them in this odd drama. Through the whole there is an acid sub-current of irony.

A blatant socialist who is always mouthing about joyfully facing the truth finds himself ranting like any conventional person when he learns the truth about the girl he is to marry. Mrs. Knollys is the unhappiest of women, despite her serpentine successes. Mr. Knollys has become a cheerful stoic under the ordeal, and is distinctly the gentleman of the play. The architect's wife is a neighborhood helper, able to solve every domestic tangle but her own. The architect is a beautiful study of an ambitious artist whose art is nearly all there is to him. In places the play has almost the bitterness of Strindberg, though with a dash of humor that reminds one of Bahr. It is a tightly plotted play, almost in the style of the Scribe tradition. The characters are keenly observed, and are given individual sorts of talk. They are no mouthpieces for the author. There is an occasional biting mot, but Mr. Ansbacher is too much interested in getting on with his story to stop more than momentarily for an illuminating jest or for a passage of tenement house anecdote to establish his atmosphere. For all its sophistication, the play retains the just balance of life-likeness. Good motives are balanced against evil, and Mrs. Knollys, for all her fascination, is shown to be detestable.

Miss Stevens gives a brilliant performance of the unscrupulous Mrs. Knollys, playing that catfish creature with a variety of soft, feline movements and postures, and asking not a grain of sympathy from the audience. Thus another "must" of the theater is upset and it is found that a characterization need not necessarily be "sympathetic" if it is veracious. Miss Knollys' womanly version of the architect's wife made a good foil for Miss Stevens' work. Mr. Reeves-Smith gave a well-poised performance in a role needing niceties of acting, humor and good-breeding. Mr. Duncan, well cast. Mr. Hall and Miss Richards do effective work that could be toned down with value to the whole effect. The others are acceptable.

NAVAL EXHIBIT FOR BOSTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet which had been fixed to begin Aug. 20 and continue to Sept. 1 were ordered postponed by Secretary Daniels, so that a part of the fleet may participate in the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Boston, beginning Aug. 19. Ships ordered to take part in the encampment are directed to join the fleet after two days' stay at Boston.

NEW NIGHT SCHOOL OPENED

The first session of the night school for inmates of the State prison at Charlestown was held last night. Fifty inmates attended. They will also attend sessions Thursday and Saturday evenings, while the other 20 will attend Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. A large percentage of the inmates have a limited education, and many are illiterate. To these reading, writing and arithmetic will be taught.

POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION

The Boston Police Relief Association met yesterday and elected these officers: Patrick A. Moynihan of Division 12, South Boston, president; Bartholomew D. Winn of Division 7, East Boston, vice-president; Edward A. Dever of Station 2, clerk; Capt. Thomas Ryan of Police Headquarters, treasurer; George W. A. Dawson of Station 5, Thomas M. Keenan of Station 12, and Frederick A. Sullivan of Division 19, auditors.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 3

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Amsterdam, N. Y.—E. A. and E. L. Quirk of Empire State Shoe Co.; U. S. Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Crumling, Spaulding & Co.; Lenox. Baltimore—H. Abraham and J. Bloom of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex. Baltimore—S. C. Adler of Frank & Adler; Bruns. Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett Shoe Co.; Tour. Baltimore—W. J. Carroll and John M. Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour. Birmingham, Ala.—Ira A. Watson; Adams. Birmingham, Ala.—W. L. Cox; Adams. Catskillburg, Ky.—G. F. Gannett; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—F. McLeod of Drake, Innes, Green Shoe Co.; Essex. Chattanooga—R. Orgain of Betterton, Wallace Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago—George E. Teasdale; U. S. Chicago—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Mail Order House; Essex. Chicago—J. P. Bittner of W. A. Weabolt & Sons Co.; Tour. Chicago—Phil Karl and Thomas Webster of Monogram, Ward & Co.; Essex. Chicago—W. Sumner Smith of W. Sumner Smith Shoe Co.; Avery. Cincinnati—Charles Longini, of Mann & Longini Shoe Co.; Tour. Cincinnati—Joe Ginsburg of W. S. Marx Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex. Cincinnati—J. Joseph of J. Joseph Shoe Co.; Essex. Dallas, Tex.—E. Graham; U. S. Dallas—J. B. Williams of Graham, Brown Shoe Co.; U. S. Dubuque, Ia.—Edward Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S. Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Jeff Newberry & Co.; Parker. Huntington—Mr. Brudlin of Novell Chambers Shoe Co.; Essex. Keokuk—Henry Huiskamp of Huiskamp Bros. & Co.; U. S. Lebanon—W. L. Molly of Hearn & Molly Shoe Co.; U. S. Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S. Louisville—A. J. Schulten of J. J. Schulten & Co.; U. S. Macon—L. I. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bro.; Lenox. Marianna, Fla.—M. Feinberg of Enterprise Sales Co. Memphis—Erving Carruthers; U. S. Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour. Montgomery—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts & Co.; Tour. Nashville—H. Cohen of San Levy & Co.; U. S. Nashville—S. Goldfine; U. S. New York—W. A. F. Fager; U. S. New York—C. H. Harnish, H. L. Sibley and W. G. Kennedy of Morse & Rogers; 89 Bedford St. New York—H. Schvey; U. S. New York—J. H. Oliver of Oliver Bros., Inc.; Essex. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Parkersburg, W. Va.—G. D. McDrew of Graham, Baumkramer & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—George De Cou de Cou Bros. & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—F. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex. Philadelphia—Jacob Levy; U. S. Philadelphia—P. Barnett; U. S. Pittsburgh—Max J. Dryden; U. S. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow and M. D. Oberdorfer of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Richmond, Va.—H. Field of Hamilton, Field Shoe Co. Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Fleischman & Morris; Lenox. Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton Shoe Co.; U. S. San Juan—E. Gonzales; U. S. Savannah—A. S. McDougald of Well Shoe Co.; U. S. Scranton—D. J. Jones of Clarke Bros.; U. S. Syracuse—Jacob Levy of B. Levy; U. S. Syracuse—T. A. Moore, the Edwards Shoe Co.; Brew. Toledo—E. G. Evans and P. J. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Tour. Washington, D. C.—G. S. Sitzer; U. S.

LEATHER-BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour. New York—A. M. Tenney; U. S. Philadelphia—A. C. Smith; U. S. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

RAILWAY POINTS

The New York Central lines operate a second section of the Twentieth Century Limited from Chicago to Boston today for the accommodation of Harvard students returning from their holiday vacation.

The American Express Company received at South Station over the Boston & Albany this morning a large shipment of Columbia River salmon consigned to the Boston market.

The operating department of the Boston division, New Haven Railroad, has closed the Braintree telegraph office at the station permanently. Hereafter train orders will be handled from tower U 433.

The Boston & Maine is operating night cross-country freight train service between Salem and Worcester.

The freight department of the New Haven floated a special fruit train from the United Fruit Company steamship "Limon, Atlantic Avenue, this morning destined to Massachusetts southeast territory.

All Boston & Albany through trains are being operated into South Station in sections today on account of heavy student travel from western points.

The Boston & Maine provided special service from North Station at 8:10 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of Clark School students en route to Northampton, Mass.

The New Haven handled 63 Pullman sleepers into South Station this morning on account of heavy New York to Boston holiday travel.

Frank White, train director in pneumatic tower A for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Hoboken, N. J., is a business visitor at North and South stations.

A special Pullman equipped train, occupied by Harvard and Exeter students from Chicago and points west, arrived at South Station over the Boston & Albany this morning.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Under the direction of the membership extension and hospitality committee a social for new members and their friends was held by the Business Women's Club last evening. Miss Eleanor Mannin presided and the guests were received by Miss Alice Moody.

NAME GIVEN IN
"LEAK" SPEECH
IN THE HOUSEResolution for Investigation of
Lawson Charge Referred to
the Committee on Rules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thomas W. Lawson's charge that if an investigation of the alleged "leak" used in stock market speculation were to be held there would not be a quorum in either the House or the Senate, came before the House in the resolution introduced by Representative Wood of Indiana for a special committee to investigate the charge.

Upon a question of the resolution being privileged, the debate waxed warm. Representative Fitzgerald of New York and Representative Garrett of Tennessee were among the principal opponents to ruling the resolution privileged, and Minority Leader Mann and several other Republicans argued for the consideration of the resolution.

Chairman Henry of the Committee on Rules, in reply to intimations that his committee was suppressing the resolution for an investigation, said that his conference with Mr. Lawson failed to indicate that the Bostonian had any specific information.

Mr. Fitzgerald of New York said that the Rules Committee should as a body have heard Mr. Lawson and found out whether there were facts behind the charges.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts said: "I know that there was a leak," and urged the special committee resolution.

Representative Bennett of New York said: "I will state to the gentleman from Tennessee what the rumor is. The rumor is that Barney Baruch, a member of the Council of National Defense, was the man who was responsible for this information getting to Wal. Street and that 30 minutes before the President's message was made public he sold, on a rising market in steel, by the way, 15,000 shares of Steel, common stock. That is the rumor in New York City, if the gentleman wants names."

Speaker Clark ruled that the charges "are in derogation of the dignity and honesty" of the members, and ruled it privileged. It was then unanimously voted on a viva voce vote to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules on instructions to report within 10 days.

REAL ESTATE MEN
ELECT DIRECTORS

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, held today at 31 Doane Street, the following board of directors were elected for the ensuing year: Francis R. Bangs, Reginald Boardman, Mark Temple Dowling, John W. Dunlop, Amory Elliot, A. Franklin Goodwin, William J. McDonald, Nathan Matthews, Frederick L. McGowan, Frank H. Purlington, Henry E. Russell, Richard M. Saltonstall, Herbert F. Winslow, Renton Whidden and Charles E. Wyzanski. For treasurer, Prescott Bigelow Jr., for clerk, Louis W. Farson. All were re-elected, with the exception of Herbert F. Winslow, who was elected in place of George S. Smith on the board. According to the by-laws the new board of directors will meet a week from today and elect a new president and secretary.

OFFICIALS CONFER ON
DANISH PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STRONG TONE FEATURES THE STOCK MARKET

U. S. Steel Leads the New York List to Higher Level—Mexi- can Petroleum in Demand— Local Issues Up

Further general additions were made to early New York stock market prices today. There was nothing sensational to the trading. Some of the opening advances were not held. Cuba Cane Sugar, American Beet Sugar, Central Leather, International Mercantile Marine, Mexican Petroleum and Texas Company were the chief features for strength at first. Marine preferred reacted slightly more than a point from its bid.

United States Steel common opened on 10,000 shares from 5 to nearly a point higher than yesterday afternoon's closing figure. Later it increased its lead somewhat.

Gulf common, Copper Range, Lake Copper and Pond Creek Coal showed some strength, particularly the two first-named, in the first few minutes of dealing on the Boston stock exchange today.

Steel common was particularly strong in New York late in the first half hour, and was easily the feature of the list.

As the session advanced the tone became stronger and business more active. By midday some substantial net gains were shown by the leading industrials. Mexican Petroleum was a feature. After opening up a point at 97, it jumped to 102 before midday. Central Leather was up 1 1/4 at the opening at 89 1/4, and it advanced to 91. The sugar issues were in demand. American Beet Sugar opened up 1/2 at 94 1/2, and went to 96. Cuba Cane Sugar was up a point at the opening at 53 1/2, and advanced to 55. Crucible, American Smelting, Republic Steel and Sloss-Sheffield each had a gain of two points or more. United States Steel was conspicuously strong on unconfirmed report that the dividend might be increased to a 7 per cent basis. After opening up 1/2 at 110 1/4, it advanced more than two points further during the first half of the session. Texas Company advanced nearly five points.

Gulf common opened up a point in Boston at 11 1/2, and advanced to 12 1/2, receding a good fraction before noon. The coal issues were strong. Good gains were recorded by Pond Creek, New River and Island Creek. The coppers advanced moderately.

Further good gains were made in the early afternoon by Central Leather and the steel stocks. Texas Company also had a big advance. At the beginning of the last hour business was quieter and the tone steady.

New York total sales, 1,118,900 shares.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 2877 tubs no boxes 157,414 lbs butter, 32 boxes cheese, 2208 cases eggs, 1915, 2333 tubs 40 boxes 172,803 lbs butter, 136 boxes cheese, 3823 cases eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 10,282 packages butter, 3320 boxes cheese, 8024 cases eggs, 1915, 6225 packages butter, 928 boxes cheese, 7562 cases eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Egg market steady; cases returned, 37 1/2c; cases included, 38c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Butter market firm; extras 39c, extra firsts 37 3/8c, firsts 34 1/2c, packing stock 23 1/2c to 29 1/2c; receipts 3993 pkgs. Egg market firm; firsts 40c to 41c, ordinary firsts 35c to 36c, refrigerators 32 1/2c to 33 1/2c, dirties 27 1/2c, checks 26 1/2c; receipts 2090 cases.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCES

FINDLAY, O.—Ohio Oil Company advanced North and South Lima, Wooster, Indiana, Illinois, Princeton, and Plymouth grades of crude oil 10 cents a barrel.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75 1/2c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver, 36 1/2d, unchanged.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain with higher temperature tonight; Thursday fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

For Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight; warmer tonight; Thursday fair.
For Northern New England: Snow or rain and warmer tonight; Thursday probably fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

At 12 noon, 33 to 40; at 3 p. m., 34 to 40.

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany, 32; New Orleans, 66; Buffalo, 38; New York, 30; Chicago, 38; Philadelphia, 34; Cincinnati, 48; Pittsburgh, 48; Denver, 28; Portland, Me., 40; Des Moines, 20; Portland, Ore., 40; Jacksonville, 62; San Francisco, 44; Kansas City, 28; St. Louis, 34; Nantucket, 36; Washington, 40.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises, 7:14 a. m.; high water, 7:15 a. m.; 7:50 p. m.; length of day, 9:10; moon sets, 3:07 a. m.; light vehicle lamps at 4:32 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ajax Rubber	74	74	74	74
Alaska Gold	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Allis-Chalm. pr.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am B Sugar	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am B Sugar pr.	102	102	102	102
Am Can	47 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2	50 1/2
Am Can pr.	109	109	109	109
Am Car Fr.	67 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Am H & L	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Am Ice Sec	31 1/2	32	31 1/2	32
Am Lined	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Lined pr.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am Loco	79 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	82 1/2
Am Loco pr.	106	106	106	106
Am Smelt pr.	105 1/2	108 1/2	105 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelt pr.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Sec Bpf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Steel Fr.	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Steel pr.	111 1/2	113	111 1/2	113
Am Tel & Tel.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am T & T rts	2	2	2	2
Am Woolen	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Am Wool pr.	96	96	96	96
Am Wrtp	48	49 1/2	48	49
Am Zinc	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Anacoda	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Aso Oil	70	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Atchafalca	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalca pr.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
At Coast L.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
At Gulf pr.	120	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2
At Gulf pr.	65	65	65	65
Bald Loco	59 1/2	62	59	62
Balt & Ohio	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
B & Ohio pr.	75	75	75	75
Barrett Co.	136	136	135 1/2	135 1/2
Barrett rts	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Batoplas	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Beth Steel	510	510	509 1/2	510
BFGoodrich	59 1/2	61	59 1/2	61
Burns Bros.	92	93 1/2	92	93 1/2
Butte & Sup.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cal Petrol	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Cal Petrol pr.	56	56 1/2	55 1/2	56
Callahan Min.	21	21	20	20
Can Pacific	163 1/2	164	163 1/2	165
Can Leather	89 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2
Can Leather pr.	114	114	114	114
Chan Motor	100	102	100	102
Ches & Ohio	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
CM & St Paul	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
CM & St Paul pr.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Chl R & P	32 1/2	34	32 1/2	34
Chl R & P pr.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chl R & P pr.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Chl West pr.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chl & NW	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	124
Chile Cop.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Chino Cop.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
CCC & St L	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Clu Peabody	73	74	73	74
Col Fuel	46	47 1/2	46	47 1/2
Col Gas & El.	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Col & Ninth av.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Con Can A.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Con Gas	132	132	131 1/2	132
Con Gas Balt.	122	123 1/2	122	123 1/2
Corn Prod.	22 1/2	24	22 1/2	24
*Corn Prod pr.	103	103	102 1/2	103 1/2
Cruc Steel	63 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	66 1/2
Cruc Steel pr.	116 1/2	117	116 1/2	117
Cub Am Sug.	192	192	192	192
Cuban C Sugar	53 1/2	55	53 1/2	54 1/2
Cuban CS pr.	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Deere pr.	99	99	99	99
Del & Hudson	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Denver pr.	40	40	40	40
Det Edison	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Domes Min.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
DSS & A	54	54	54	54
Erle	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	34
Erle pr.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Erle 2d pr.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Gen Elec	168	169 1/2	167 1/2	169 1/2
Gen Motors N. 135	143	143	143	143
G Motors pr. N. 92	92	92	92	92
G Motors pr. 700	700	700	700	700
G Motors pr. 121	121	121	121	121
Granby Min.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	36	37	36	37
Gr Nor pr.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Green Can	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Gulf States	137	137	137	137
Harv N. J.	106	106	106	106
Harv N. J. pr.	120	120 1/2	120	120 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17	17
Int Ag Corp pr.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Inspiration	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Int Con Cor.	164	164	164	164
Int C Cor pr.	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Int Mer Mar pr.	85 1/2	89	85 1/2	88 1/2
Int Nickel Ct.	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
In Paper	46 1/2	49 1/2	46 1/2	49 1/2
In Paper pr.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103	103 1/2
Kan City So.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kenne Cop.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kings Co El.	124	124	124	124
Laclede Gas	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Lack Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
LE & W	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
LE & W pr.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Lee R & T Ct.	29	29	28 1/2	29
Lehigh Val.	79	79	78 1/2	79
Louis & N.	132	132	132	132
Mackay Cos.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Mackay pr.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Max Motor	51 1/2	54 1/2	50	54 1/2
Maxwell pr.	71	72 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2
Maxwell 2d pr.	37 1/2	38	37	38
Mex Petrol.	97	102 1/2	97	102 1/2
Mex Pet pr.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Miami	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
MSP & SSM.	119	119	119	119
Mo K & T	10 1/2	11	10 1/2	11
Mo Pacific	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Mo Pac Ct.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2

Mo Pac w.	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mon Power	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Nat Biscuit	122	122	122	122
Nat Enamel	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Lead	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
NRMM 2d pr.	6	7	6	6
Nevada Con.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
NY A Brake	149	149	149	149
NY Central	102 1/2	103	102 1/2	103
NY N H & H.	51 1/2	52	51 1/2	51 1/2
N & W	135	135 1/2	135	135 1/2
N Steel	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	125
NOT & M	21	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
North Am.	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	71
North Pac.	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	109 1/2
O Cities Gas	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ont Silver	6	6	6	6
O & W	29	29 1/2	29	29
Owens BotM.	100	100	100	100
PanAm P&T pf.	96	96 1/2	95 1/2	96
Penna	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Pere Marq w.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pere M pf w.	71	71	71	71
*Phila Co	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
PittsCoalctf.	39 1/2	41 1/2	39	40 1/2
P Coal pf ctf.	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
Pressed St.	6	7	6	7
Pullman	164	164 1/2	164	164 1/2
Quicksilver	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ray Con	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Reading	103	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Repub I & S.	79 1/2	83 1/2	79 1/2	83 1/2
Ry Steel Sp.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Seab A L	17 1/2	17	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seab A L pf ctf	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
S-Robuck	230	230	230	230
Slat Ari	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Sloss Shef.	67	70 1/2	66 1/2	70 1/2
So Pacific	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
So Ry	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
So Ry pf.	70	70	70	70
Stnd Mill	98	98	98	98
Stnd Mill pf.	89	89	89	89
St L & S F w.	26	26	26	26
St L S W	31	31	31	31
Studebaker	103 1/2	109 1/2	102	109 1/2
Stutz Motor	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
TennCop ctf w	16 1/2	16	16	16
Texas Co	234	239	233	239
Texas Co rts	31 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2
Texas Pac.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Third Ave.	46	47 1/2	46	47 1/2
Union Pac.	146 1/2	147	146	146 1/2
Union Pac pf.	84	84	84	84
Union Fruit	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
S C I P	22	23 1/2	22	23 1/2
S Realty	20 1/2	22	20 1/2	21
S Rubber	62 1/2	65	62	64 1/2
S Rub pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
S S & R	65 1/2	67	65 1/2	67
S S & R pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
S Steel	110 1/2	115	110 1/2	115
S Steel pf.	119 1/2	120	119 1/2	119 1/2
Stab Copper.	104	105 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
Stab Sec	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
C Chem	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
abash	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
abashpf A.	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57
abashpf B.	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
ella Fargo.	141	141 1/2	141	141 1/2
St Union	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
estingesh	54	54	53 1/2	54 1/2
esthouse rts	3	3	3	3
& L E w.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
& L E 1st w	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
hite Motor	49	49	49	49
hish-Over	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2
O pf.	97	97	96 1/2	96 1/2
ds Cent.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
lworth pf.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
lworth pf.	125	125	125	125

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PROSPECTS OF
READJUSTMENT
AFTER THE WAR

Prosperity Expected to Continue
When Peace Is Restored—
Drastic Realignment in Many
Lines Believed Inevitable

The past month has been unusually full of events affecting foreign trade and finance, says the First National Bank of Boston, which continues: Two striking disturbing factors were the German proposals for a peace conference, followed within a few days by President Wilson's note to the belligerent nations proposing that the latter state their objectives. As a result, markets everywhere were upset, and the intimation of a possible early peace produced a shock somewhat akin to that experienced at the outbreak of the war in 1914. Although a continuation of prosperity after the war seems very generally anticipated, nevertheless the agitation and semi-panic conditions of the last two weeks forecast a drastic readjustment following peace, in individual lines of industry, likely to affect temporarily the whole trade fabric. In finance, a noticeable feature was the decision of the British Government to issue treasury bills payable in the United States, and the suspension of the plan following a warning to United States banks by the Federal Reserve Board. One result of this action was the forcing into the background of further loans in this country by the Allied Governments. For the moment, purchases by the Allies were minimized, and imports of gold have been resumed to settle trade balances. The very heavy increase in the price of wheat and corn in the United States has been partly responsible for the seeking of other markets by the Allies for the purchase of their foodstuffs. Early last month England paid special attention to the Argentine Republic, mainly because she was able to finance purchases there with greater ease. Exports of wheat, meat and corn from Argentina to Great Britain during the past eight weeks have been several times greater than that of the corresponding period of last year. It is interesting to note in this connection that Great Britain has arranged to pay for these purchases mainly by treasury bills. High foodstuff prices also forced Great Britain to purchase a large proportion of food supplies from more distant markets, necessitating, however, the setting apart of sufficient tonnage for the conveyance of wheat from such remote points as Sydney and Karachi. On such purchases, prices are fixed both in Australia and India by the British Government and regular shipments in large quantities should soon be available. Australia has 70,000,000 bushels of the old crop, and an equal amount of the new crop to spare, and in addition there is an available surplus in India of about 2,000,000 tons. The continued rise of Japan as a financial power is an event of great significance. A public issue of British Government exchequer bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 was recently floated in Japan. Her gold reserve is rapidly approaching \$350,000,000; she has already reduced her debts to England; granted loans to England and Russia; and is preparing to accommodate China financially. A conspicuous movement during the past few months has been the tendency of all European states to nationalize and control industries on which the welfare of the Nation depends. Originally, this was started as a war measure; factories, ships, railways and mines were taken over by the French and German Governments from the very outset. England followed later in their footsteps. Now, such nationalization is being discussed as a necessary after-war measure. England has taken control of her coal mines, and her Prime Minister has recently announced the probable taking over of her shipping. These acts are signboards pointing out the type of competition which United States merchants are likely to face after the war.

STANDING OF THE
BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston National Banks and Old Colony Trust Company, members of the clearing house, are appended:

	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
National Union	16.43	16.91
Fourth-Atlantic	15.81	15.61
Merchants	15.81	15.61
Second	16.25	16.72
Nat'l Shawmut	16.88	16.88
Webster & Atlas	16.28	16.28
Bay State	16.75	16.75
First	16.44	16.44
National Security	21.60	21.84
Commercial	16.50	16.50
Old Colony Trust	17.83	17.83
Aggregate	17.27	17.18

Four of the 11 banks are stronger than in previous week in legal reserve and eight in actual reserve. No bank is below the legal reserve requirement of 15 per cent, compared with none below in week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is .09 per cent higher than last week's and actual reserve is .67 per cent higher.

	1917	1916
Boston Clearing House	\$55,472,516	\$38,395,872
Exchanges	5,449,425	2,814,486
Local United States Subtreasury		
Credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$130,491.		

ELECTRIC EARNINGS

	1916	1915
HOUGHTON COUNTY TRACTION		
Gross	\$26,090	\$22,846
Net	11,621	9,936
Surplus after charges	4,497	4,414
EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$72,859	\$71,406
Net	25,497	27,553
Surplus after charges	25,876	28,568
FALL RIVER GAS WORKS		
Gross	\$49,656	\$46,203
Net	26,652	16,488
Surplus after charges	26,420	16,244
HOUGHTON COUNTY ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$38,468	\$33,531
Net	20,777	18,525
Surplus after charges	14,762	13,709
NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$165,928	\$145,529
Net	71,702	56,691
Surplus after charges	42,480	29,738
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ELEC.		
Gross	\$25,220	\$24,879
Net	8,551	9,765
Surplus after charges	6,470	7,872
SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$84,632	\$84,302
Net	34,997	26,477
Surplus after charges	28,247	19,713
EL PASO ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$99,883	\$93,482
Net	48,780	49,472
Surplus after charges	38,519	45,286
BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELEC.		
Gross	\$158,775	\$140,213
Net	64,981	61,668
Surplus after charges	44,765	41,740
COLUMBUS ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$87,021	\$67,291
Net	55,119	39,908
Surplus after charges	26,597	11,229
SAVANNAH ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$74,794	\$66,449
Net	28,764	23,311
Surplus after charges	5,058	190
DALLAS ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$181,901	\$161,526
Net	72,680	62,736
Surplus after charges	31,986	26,669
CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$34,004	\$32,012
Net	15,821	15,222
Surplus after charges	9,336	8,580
TAMPA ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$80,780	\$83,696
Net	36,753	39,121
Surplus after charges	32,228	34,790
THE CONNECTICUT POWER CO.		
Gross	\$68,662	\$66,405
Net	27,827	27,827
Surplus after charges	17,144	11,053
PADUCAH TRACTION & LIGHT		
Gross	\$26,100	\$25,032
Net	6,217	10,611
Surplus after charges	1,030	3,134
THE KEY WEST ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$11,103	\$10,023
Net	5,231	5,561
Surplus after charges	1,701	1,002
JACKSONVILLE TRACTION		
Gross	\$48,375	\$49,251
Net	12,982	13,395
Surplus after charges	12,828	11,381
EDISON ELECTRIC OF BROCKTON		
Gross	\$48,375	\$50,330
Net	22,695	17,634
Surplus after charges	21,125	15,498
ABINGTON & ROCKLAND		
Gross	\$18,403	\$16,652
Net	5,409	3,315
Surplus after charges	5,239	3,117
HAVERHILL GAS LIGHT		
Gross	\$26,336	\$22,658
Net	9,231	1,170
Surplus after charges	9,231	7,160
LOWELL ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gross	\$59,600	\$51,563
Net	25,538	18,533
Surplus after charges	24,870	18,362
BROCKTON & PLYMOUTH STREET RAILWAY		
Gross	\$8,607	\$7,872
Net	1,263	109
Surplus after charges	2,378	993
PENSACOLA ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$21,182	\$23,516
Net	7,454	11,109
Surplus after charges	4,059	4,059
GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$170,145	\$168,200
Net	63,280	62,706
Surplus after charges	26,436	25,996
KEOKUK ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$19,986	\$20,125
Net	6,687	7,949
Surplus after charges	4,554	6,090
MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER		
Gross	\$146,896	\$139,863
Net	115,549	115,160
Surplus after charges	9,561	9,530
BATON ROUGE ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$18,880	\$17,671
Net	10,154	8,725
Surplus after charges	6,613	6,621
PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER		
Gross	\$715,833	\$641,412
Net	274,977	249,710
Surplus after charges	90,182	66,798

BOSTON WOOL
RECEIPTS GAIN

Domestic wool receipts at Boston in 1916 were greater than in 1915 by 23,493,599 pounds, according to statistics compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The 1916 figures were 205,194,677 pounds compared with 181,700,678 pounds in 1915. Overseas wool receipts were 234,998,483 pounds in 1916, or 12,916,887 pounds less than in 1915, when 247,915,385 pounds were received at this port.

Shipments of wool from Boston in 1916 totaled 302,868,263 pounds, an increase of 30,384,841 pounds over the 1915 shipments.

	1916	1915
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:		
10 highest gr rails	95.23	95.23
10 second gr rails	91.06	91.06
10 public util bonds	96.03	96.03
10 industrial bonds	98.23	98.23
Combined aver.	95.14	95.14

	1916	1915
LOCAL FOREIGN TRADE		
Boston port's foreign trade in week ended Dec. 30 compares:		
Imports	\$7,370,613	\$4,561,809
Exports	\$3,477,059	\$1,997,885
Since Jan. 1		
Imports	\$200,480,505	\$163,081,393
Exports	\$108,042,504	\$115,996,748

DIVIDENDS

The Fajardo Sugar Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Brooklyn City Railway Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 3.

Homestake Mining Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 65 cents a share, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 20.

The Midvale Steel Ordnance Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 20.

The Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 3.

Marlin Arms Corporation has declared a final dividend of 27 1/2 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Jan. 15.

Harbison-Walker Refractories declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Jan. 10.

Midwest Refining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15. A dividend of 2 per cent was paid Nov. 1 last.

The Paragon Rubber Company has declared initial dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred and of 1 1/4 per cent on common stocks, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

The Miami Copper Company has declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share and the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 1.

The Maple Leaf Milling Company, Ltd., has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable Jan. 18 to stock of record Jan. 3.

American Light & Traction Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 1/4 per cent in cash and 2 1/4 per cent on common stock and 1 1/4 per cent cash on preferred stock, all payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company has paid an extra dividend of 20 per cent, and the regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. During the year it paid 5 per cent in the regular dividends, and extra dividends of 45 per cent, making 50 per cent for the year.

Directors of Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company have declared the regular semiannual dividend of 8 per cent and an extra of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 3. Last year the company paid two semiannual dividends of 8 per cent and an extra in July of 10 per cent.

Canada Cement Company, Ltd., has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 16. An initial dividend of 3 per cent on this issue was declared last January and another of same amount in August. Regular quarterly of 1/4 per cent on preferred stock has also been declared, payable Feb. 16.

CANADIAN BANKS
ADD TO CREDITS

MONTREAL, Que.—It is announced that an additional \$50,000,000 credit from the Canadian banks to the Imperial Government for the purchase of munitions and supplies in Canada has been arranged. This brings the total credits provided by banks and Government for the purposes mentioned up to \$250,000,000 during the past year.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	3 1/2	4
Big Ledger	7 1/2	8
Boston & Mont	7 1/2	8
Butler Chem	11 1/2	12
Butte Detroit	14 1/2	15
Calumet & Jer	15 1/2	16
Canada Cop	15 1/2	16
Carver Steel	12 1/2	13
Cerro de Pasco	36	37
Chev Motors	30	31
Cons Arizona	17 1/2	18
Cosden & Co.	17 1/2	18
Cosden O. G.	14 1/2	15
Dundee Ariz	15 1/2	16
Federal Dyestuff	30	31
First Nat Cop	3	4
Goldfield Cons	71	72
Grant Motors	23 1/2	24
Hecia Mining	7 1/2	8
Hercules	4 1/2	5
Hewes Sound	7 1/2	8
Jerome Ver	1 1/2	2
Jumbo	25	26
Kathodion	3	4
Lake Tor	8	9
Magma Cop	40	41
Marlin Arms	47	48
Max Munitions	3	4
McKinley Dar	50	51
Met Petrol	2	3
Midvale Steel	63 1/2	64
Mojave Tung	14 1/2	15
Monongah	23 1/2	24
Mother Lode	43	44
Nancy Hanks	84	85
Nipissing	83 1/2	84
No Am P. & P.	9 1/2	10
N Y Cent rts.	16	17
Peerless	16	17
Rex Cons	49	50
Royal Tech	66 1/2	67
Sapulpa Ref	10 1/2	11
Seneca	15	16
Sequoyah Oil	11 1/2	12
Sinclair Oil	61 1/2	62
Steel Alloys	6 1/2	7
Submarine Boat	27	28
Success Min	40	41
Troy Arizona	40	41
United Alloys	48 1/2	49
United Motors	46 1/2	47
United W Oil	50c	51c
United Verde Con.	50c	51c
Un Verde Ex.	39 1/2	40
U S Steamship	6 1/2	7
Victoria	1 1/2	2
Wright-Martin	15 1/2	16
Wyoming Petrol	14 1/2	15
Zinc Concent	4 1/2	5

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COS.
December gross receipts of the Bay State Street Railway Company increased \$63,200, or 9 per cent, compared with an increase of \$37,600, or 5.5 per cent in November.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1916	1915
READING SYSTEM		
Gross	\$5,527,568	\$5,082,491
Net	2,263,415	2,127,653
Surplus	1,462,915	1,357,403
Philadelphia & Reading		
Gross	\$2,277,254	\$2,088,942
Net	1,021,851	884,849
Surplus	617,381	497,699
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.		
Gross	\$4,877,019	\$3,616,696
Net	656,600	293,942
Surplus	657,600	285,654
Reading Company		
Gross	\$581,685	\$573,513
Net	571,207	100,470
Surplus	114,397	100,470
July 1 to Nov 30—		
Gross	\$2,900,040	\$2,857,037
Net	2,859,888	2,816,069
Surplus	675,840	527,735
NORFOLK & WESTERN		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$4,931,771	\$3,558,476
Oper income	\$1,910,730	\$58,357
From July 1 to Nov 30—		
Oper rev	\$25,508,331	\$20,060,946
Oper income	\$9,885,725	\$74,327
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$525,269	\$28,892
Oper income	\$142,595	\$12,166
From July 1 to Nov 30—		
Oper revenue	\$2,617,482	\$38,347
Oper income	\$1,022,622	\$12,990
From July 1 to Nov 30—		
Oper revenue	\$1,901,742	\$2,876,215
Oper income	\$72,136	\$1,625,440
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE MARIE		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$9,971,778	\$10,592,088
Oper income	\$4,192,949	\$4,736,645
Chicago Division		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$1,045,170	\$995,883
Oper income	\$398,714	\$380,195
From July 1 to Nov 30—		
Oper revenue	\$6,002,159	\$4,911,897
Oper income	\$2,287,432	\$1,815,898
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$3,607,570	\$3,026,337
Net revenue	\$2,912	\$74,213
From July 1 to Nov 30—		
Oper revenue	\$15,009,221	\$11,551,555
Net revenue	\$6,481,881	\$3,867,867
For five months ended Nov 30—		
Oper revenue	\$17,281,502	\$13,769,300
Net revenue	\$6,009,221	\$4,171,555
Oper income	\$3,878,011	\$3,467,842
From July 1 to Nov 30—		
Oper revenue	\$1,743,053	\$3,751,510
Net income	\$1,196,302	\$1,502,278
NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM (Excluding Boston & Albany)		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$16,796,116	\$691,764
Net income	\$2,595,261	\$1,536,325
For 11 months—		
Oper revenue	\$186,425,100	\$3,242,880
Net income	\$40,147,109	\$1,398,341
Boston & Albany		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$1,883,716	\$238,255
Net income	212,355	61,078
For 11 months—		
Oper revenue	\$18,783,053	\$3,751,510
Net income	\$2,196,302	\$1,502,278
NEW YORK CENTRAL (Total all lines)		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$30,493,395	\$2,320,335
Net income	\$2,809,616	\$1,597,603
For 11 months ended Nov 30—		
Oper revenue	\$329,835,824	\$3,410,930
Net income	\$69,085,390	\$1,639,762
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE		
Nov.—		
Oper revenue	\$5,233,296	\$822,950
Net income	\$2,049,626	\$48,424
From July 1 to Nov 30—		
Oper revenue	\$27,918,255	\$3,807,829
Net income	\$8,801,794	\$1,707,816
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS		
Oct.—		
Gross	\$1,013,532	\$948,000
Net	286,770	231,980
From July 1 to Nov 30—		
Gross	\$4,872,187	\$4,550,175
Net	\$1,348,506	\$1,224,976

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This season we have an unusually varied collection of imported models as well as simple, practical designs from our own work rooms.
You are invited to consider this collection while it is complete.
Particularly attractive values during January.

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A Perfectly Appointed Corset Shop for the ladies of Evanston. All leading makes of Corsets. Our corsetieres are experts. Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery, Gloves, Boudoir Caps, Negligees, Italian Silk Underwear, French and Domestic Lingerie. A beautiful line of Boudoirs. We will appreciate your patronage. **THE EVANSTON CORSET SHOP**, 7606 Chicago Ave., Phone 5182.

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We have been in business 14 years, but never before have we been able to offer our loyal trade price reductions so much below the manufacturing price being paid at this date by most shoe dealers—and even below what we could buy or make them for today. Never before did we have to choose between "legitimate artificial profits" and a "good-will investment" in quite the same degree.

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We even include Some Advance Spring Styles Just In.

\$2.85 \$3.35 \$3.85 \$4.35
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Quantities we sell at these prices are necessarily limited.
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EDUCATION

The New Tendency in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEEDS, England.—Dr. M. E. Sadler, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, recently spoke on the new outlook in education, at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education. Dr. Sadler drew the attention of his audience to what he thought was, perhaps, the most significant movement in educational thought, a movement whose influence was felt everywhere, but which had its main expression, at any rate in books and formulated teaching, in America.

In the United States, he said, the conviction that education was a very great power which could be used for public ends, was widespread, and that conviction had been strengthened by the remarkable proof of its power in fusing together by the sentiment of American citizenship, the immigrant populations of the great cities, and by the discovery that an alert and vitalizing education, especially in the primary schools, was of great power in furthering certain developments of modern industry. The new type of schools, he continued, were all working away from a curriculum adapted to a small and specialized class towards one which should be truly representative of the needs and conditions of a democratic community.

This new doctrine rested, first, Dr. Sadler said, on the view that a child was not in any way a miniature adult, but passed through a succession of stages, to each of which a different subject matter of knowledge and investigation was appropriate; secondly, on the view that under modern conditions of machine industry, the primary need was that the individual citizen should be alert, full of initiative, and full of sanguine hope for the future; and thirdly, it rested on a political assumption that the future Government of the world would not be controlled by a highly organized central state, but would be the outcome of the free activities and diverse judgments of a large number of freedom-loving communities each within itself, not divided by deep gulfs of class. Therefore, those who embraced this body of opinion spoke often with especial harshness of the older tradition of culture which remained in the higher secondary schools over the greater part of Europe, and which had strong representatives in those parts of the United States which carried over from Europe in the Seventeenth Century the tradition of the Reformation. As a direct result of the industrial revolution, it was urged, learning had been put into circulation, and while there still was, and probably always would be, a particular class having the special business of inquiry in hand, a distinctively learned class was henceforth out of the question; it was an anachronism.

Mr. Sadler devoted a portion of his address to an account of American schools, which, he said, were used as engines of propaganda for the removal of low standards of housing and cleanliness. The keynote of the new system, the criterion of its supposed success, was its power of quickening and maintaining the interest of the individual pupils, by showing among them a strengthening power of initiative, an initiative which was got, not simply by individual study, but by group study and group action. The

schools were regarded as part of a great network of social influences, not separable from the influences of the home and of the street, public amusement, industrial life, and citizenship, he went on.

Though new in its application, this educational doctrine was really that of Rousseau modernized, the speaker continued. Like Rousseau, it was revolutionary, and it seemed to lead, on the one hand, and under certain conditions, toward an extreme individual freedom, and, on the other hand, under conditions quite easily realized, toward a great severity of public control in the interests of one ideal of government, with which it was desired that the whole community should be inspired. Set over against this doctrine, in startling contrast, was the doctrine which really animated the German system of education, namely, the view that the pivot of national education lay in the well-regulated plan of specialized schools, which produced for all the professions and for the more technical industries bodies of men trained by long years of intellectual discipline for the application of knowledge to the needs of modern life. In England, they held the middle view. They did not subscribe to the German doctrine of an education which focused all the chief thought of the State upon the production and training of an intellectual elite. Far less than that did they submit to the view that the organized central state had a monopoly of control of all education, and might impose upon every teacher and every school a certain view as to the fundamental things which touched the life of the community. On the other hand, they were far from subscribing to what was implicit in the new American doctrine, namely, that the older organization of European society with its groups of specialized training and separate traditions was obsolete. They inclined to the view that in the modern state, various groups, each strengthened and perpetuated by an appropriate education, was a more potent means of transmitting to the future the wisdom and varied insight of the past than the obliteration of those differences, and the substitution of one common school animated by one, and that a new purpose. They stood for the middle way, not the middle way of compromise, but of synthesis of what was best in the two other doctrines.

Acknowledging the country's debt to American educational thought, Dr. Sadler said they had learned the enormous importance to the State of a system of elementary education, well-founded and inspiring, and carried from childhood to the verge of adulthood. They saw that they needed on a scale never yet reached in Great Britain, systems of experimental schools set in typical social environments. The third lesson was that education was not an aspect of national life which could be put aside by the ordinary man and woman into the hands of the State and its officials, but that it was part of the great plexus of social endeavor, in which the central State, the local community, and large and varied groups of voluntary workers must cooperate together.

Progressive Element in Boston Schools

In its election of Dec. 19 Boston reached and safely passed a climax in its educational affairs giving much promise for the progressive development of the public schools of the city in the near future. During the preceding three years in particular Boston schools had suffered from certain reactionary elements that were growing ever more aggressive. These took form something more than a year ago in a survey committee to investigate the great increase in school expenses. This was generally believed at the time to indicate an overt desire to discredit the superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, who had met with active opposition from certain elements ever since he came to the city from Cincinnati in September, 1912.

This survey committee was finally composed of such men as Dr. James H. Van Sickle of Springfield, Mass., as chairman; George Drayton Strayer, professor of educational administration, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York; Leonard P. Ayres, director of the division of education of the Russell Sage Foundation; Lewis H. Carris, assistant commissioner of education in New Jersey; Earle Clark, statistician of the Russell Sage Foundation, and so on.

Their report wholly exonerated the superintendent and approved the progressive measures advocated by him, certain members of his staff and of the school committee, and recommended changes that would give greater power in this direction. This led to the introduction of a legislative bill to abolish the Board of Superintendents as an executive body and to place the superintendent in supreme command under the School Committee. It was lost through bitter opposition. The subject is now reopened through a belated report of the Boston Finance Commission which conducted the survey on the report of the survey commission, upholding that report in every detail and itself recommending that the superintendent be made the one executive head of the school system by taking executive authority from all others. The Board of Superintendents is given a castigation much more severe than that accorded it by the original survey committee.

Following upon the heels of an election that emphatically repudiated the reactionary elements in the schools and upheld the progressive ideal for the development of individual in-

dividuals, the report of the Finance Commission seems the last touch needed to launch the schools of Boston on a new era of prosperity.

To other parts of the country the organization of the Boston school system seems astonishingly antiquated and complicated. This is due in large part to the disadvantage as well as the honor that is Boston's of having the oldest such system in the country, beginning with the Boston Public Latin School, which has had a continuous existence since April 23, 1635. The Boston school system is a development, not a creation. However ineffective it may seem now in the light of modern needs it was an important part of those schools included in the "Massachusetts plan" which laid the foundation of public school education as it is known in the United States today.

From the school records it appears that Boston has tried a variety of experiments in school administration. When the first school was established in 1635 it was under the direct control of the nine selectmen of the town. From that time until 1876 they were administered chiefly by representatives of the people. Then the office of superintendent was established.

In its report of 1878 the School Committee said: "Boston has administered its schools through a board of 116 persons. Some among them had never given any thought to the subject upon which they were called to legislate and others had just that amount of knowledge which is a dangerous thing." The rest formed a small nucleus of men well qualified for their position, though not always able to fill it to their own satisfaction, as their wisest measures were subjected to the decision of a controlling majority. In one particular all the members labored under an equal disadvantage, a want of time to attend to their assigned duties.

For these and similar other reasons the size of the School Committee was reduced by the Legislature at that time to 25 members, later to 24. These were given authority to elect a superintendent and a board of not exceeding six supervisors, with the idea of placing the work in the hands of experts. Large apparent power was given to the superintendent and supervisors, but real power was retained in subcommittees.

Prior to 1898, however, as stated in a report on the Boston school system, made by the Finance Commission in 1911, "neither he nor the super-

visors had any real power, the actual administration of the schools being in numerous subcommittees and in individual members of the School Committee. Efforts were repeatedly made to change the rules, enlarging the powers of these officials, and in 1898 and again in 1902, after a prolonged and bitter controversy, a partial success was achieved. A running fight, however, was kept up by certain members of the School Committee who resented all encroachments upon what they regarded as their prerogatives and who constantly interfered with and often overthrew the action of the superintendent and supervisors. Frequently personal and political considerations wholly unconnected with and dangerous to the welfare of the schools dominated these contests."

In connection with the Boston city charter revision the School Committee was reorganized and membership reduced to five beginning with January, 1906. In place of the Board of Supervisors the Board of Superintendents was established. Again quoting from the 1911 report of the Finance Commission, "With the advent of the new committee of five members a change has taken place looking toward a greater centralization of authority and the unification of the school system. This has excited unfavorable criticism from some of those who advocate an extreme form of individual freedom. . . but," says the commission, "it has not had and probably never will have any such effect." Its aim . . . is . . . providing the additional advantage of intelligent oversight of the entire system by the Board of Superintendents with the superintendent as the responsible executive head."

That same year the rules and regulations were revised, leaving details of administration to be performed by paid officials with executive responsibility while the duties of the School Committee became mainly legislative. The independent executive power given to these officers may be attributed in large part to public apprehension that placing them under the superintendent would lead to autocratic dictatorial management from the superintendent's office. Even such power as was given the superintendent in 1906 was looked upon by many as likely to result in that way.

The next step in development and growth, as pointed out by the survey committee of educational experts and reasserted and emphasized by the Finance Commission in its late report, to give the superintendent more power, making him head over all, subject only to the School Committee in the same way that other large and important bodies are organized, is confidently expected by friends of the schools to be brought to pass.

United States Scholarships for Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Since observers agree that the problem of education is one of the greatest questions confronting the Mexican leaders who are striving toward reconstruction of their country, it is of significance to note that there is a movement now going on among American institutions of learning which will help them to solve it.

The Peace Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends is undertaking to ascertain what is the attitude of American institutions of learning toward providing scholarships for deserving Mexicans. How this work is being done is described, as follows, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Stanley R. Yarnall, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the work.

"Last August," says Mr. Yarnall, "this committee undertook one or two lines of constructive work for Mexico. The committee first issued an open letter and appeal to editors throughout the United States, asking them to use their influence in bringing to their readers reliable information about the situation in Mexico, and urging that they make a careful study of the questions at issue and try to get at the bottom of the facts with genuine sympathy."

"A cordial response was shown by a few papers, and the letter and appeal was quoted in full or in part in many papers. The Christian Science Monitor was among the papers which gave it full.

"This letter was brought to the attention of the joint commissioners meeting then at New London and received cordial praise from four of them. One of the Mexican commissioners asked that copies of it be sent to about 80 of the most prominent leaders, including Carranza, heads of the important governmental departments, governors, editors and generals. A surprise response was the result. There were many cordial letters assuring the committee of cooperation in Mexico and expressing appreciation that there was in the United States a committee of men taking broad constructive views of the situation and willing to do what they could to change public opinion. Through the cooperation of these prominent Mexicans the letter was published in a great many of the leading newspapers of the individual states and in the press of Mexico City."

"The next step taken by the committee had to do with educational matters. The following letter was sent some time ago to the presidents of the 508 leading universities and colleges in the United States:

"At a recent meeting of the Peace Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends the condition of education in Mexico was considered from the point of view of constructive peace work. It was the judgment of the committee that permanent friendly relations between the United States and Mexico would be fostered if a number of well-prepared Mexican students were admitted year

On Teaching Pronunciation of Words

The problem of how best to correct the mispronouncing of words is often-times a puzzling one for the teacher. She repeats the correct pronunciation over and over, yet each time the pupil will make the same blunder. Every one has been mystified by the difference in the ability of the people of certain European countries to speak English. People of some nationalities are noted linguists, for example the Swedes; yet some Swedes will speak English far more rapidly and intelligently than others. Then again instances of Americans who can lay aside their inflections and brogue in favor of those of another country are rare. It has been said that any one born in America, no matter how long he may stay in Germany, France or Italy, nor how well he masters the language of the new country he lives in, practically always keeps his American brogue.

A writer in the Mother's Magazine believes he has found the explanation of this matter. The statement is made that a person imagines that he hears words exactly as he hears them—and probably he does. But he invariably hears them the way he speaks them. People "hear words in terms of their habitual speech," we are told.

When, for instance, a teacher uses a short accent on the letter "a" and the pupil persists in speaking it as though the accent were over, it is of no avail to go over and over that pronunciation in the hope that the child will get it right. The better way is to call the child's attention to the difference between the pronunciation of that one vowel. Other words may be mentioned in which the "a" is pronounced as it should be in the word in question. Get the child's attention focused on that one correct sound, and drill him upon that—not upon the whole word. When he has fully mastered the correct use of that one vowel, then it is time to speak the entire word; the pupil will then, in most cases, be able to hear and speak it correctly. Some teachers also find it helpful to have pupils notice the position of the mouth when the word is correctly pronounced.

It is of slight use laboriously to repeat the word over again and again to the child, thus making no progress and causing much irritation both to instructor and pupil. Dissect the word, call the child's attention to the part of it which he has been speaking wrongly, make him hear and pronounce that properly, and the word will finally emerge in good form. This solution should be of help to teachers of all languages.

by year to American colleges and universities by means of scholarship aid.

"All educators have been interested in the results of the education of many Chinese students through the income of the Boxer indemnity fund returned to the Chinese by the United States Government some years ago, and the great Cecil Rhodes Foundation also indicated the broad international policy of its founder.

"It would be hard to measure the future effect on the relations of Mexico and the United States if hundreds of the ablest young men could look back on the United States as their educational home. We have presented this matter to Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and its managers awarded one \$400 or two \$200 scholarships to suitably prepared Mexican students.

"The statement has been made to us on good authority that 'several of the students who finish their studies in such institutions as the Escuela Nacional Preparatoria de Mexico have both character and preparation to enter colleges. They are good men of about 18 years of age with knowledge equivalent to the average high school graduates of the United States.' Further information in regard to Mexican candidates for entrance into our colleges and universities may be obtained from Señor Andrés Osuna, Director-General de Educacion Publica, Mexico, D. F.

"In the hope that other colleges may favorably consider the establishment of scholarships, for Mexican youth the matter has been referred to the Subcommittee on Governmental Relations with the request that they bring the matter to the attention of presidents of colleges and universities throughout the country.

"We would urge upon your institution the importance of constructive work of this sort for the future welfare not only of Mexico but of our own country and ask that you consider the advisability of making some provision along the lines suggested. 'Almost immediately letters began to come in from our most prominent educators, East, West, North and South. In every instance there was a cordial response. Many of the presidents wrote that they were glad that such a movement was on foot and that they regarded it as of peculiar significance and importance. Many institutions were able to act promptly and still others have yet to bring the question to the attention of the trustees.

"The final result is that 50 or more colleges and universities have offered scholarship aid in one form or another. These offers range all the way from tuition scholarships to full scholarships, covering both board and tuition.

"The committee has sought advice of a number of men in the United States who are well informed on educational conditions in Mexico and has written fully, giving careful abstracts of all scholarship offers to Señor Andrés Osuna, Director-General of Public Educacion in Mexico City. A number of replies have been received from him, but as yet they are not suf-

ficiently definite to prove really helpful.

"The situation at the present time is rather a difficult one, and the committee is somewhat embarrassed. It is possible that a movement has been started which cannot be carried through at once. The questions that arise are:

"Are there a sufficient number of well-qualified Mexican students able to avail themselves of the scholarships now offered?

"Is the English language sufficiently studied in Mexico to make it wise for students to come to the United States without a year of further preparation in English?

"Does the educational system at present in vogue in Mexico provide preparation equivalent to the college entrance requirements in the United States?

"Other questions also will occur to experienced teachers and educators.

"The situation is about as follows so far as we are informed:

"The leading Mexican families who are able to provide liberally for the education of their sons have tended in the past to send them to Europe, partly because of the strong ties between Mexico and the Southern European countries, and partly because of educational influences fostered by schools in Mexico City conducted by Germans and Englishmen. This tendency will have to be overcome if such students are to come in large numbers to the United States, and to this end more cordial relations between our countries and more intimate knowledge based on intercourse is required.

"There appears to be a great gap between the educated and wealthy Mexicans who have been the social, business and intellectual leaders, and the rank and file of the people. The rank and file must ultimately provide leaders who will raise the general level of the common people. At the present time there are few opportunities for higher educational training for these people whose need is greatest. Before they can be trained in the United States, some intermediate agency will have to be provided in Mexico itself to fit them for further training and possible leadership. At present their education opportunity is found in a few normal schools scattered throughout Mexico which are not attended by the higher classes, and whose course of study is rather uncertain and probably does not meet the requirements of college admission to any upper grade.

"The marked class Mexicans have access to schools that are based on the French Lycée system. In some studies they go farther than our high schools and in others not so far. There is therefore a lack of articulation when one comes to consider admission to colleges in the United States. 'The committee is getting what information it can on this subject and is planning, if possible, to send a small delegation to Mexico early in 1917 to study the situation at first hand and to be prepared to make a report to the American institutions that have shown interest and offered cooperation.

"A valuable survey of the educational situation in Mexico has been prepared by a strong committee of which President Charles William Dabney of the University of Cincinnati is chairman. This survey gives in detail the history of education in Mexico, describes the present system of schools and in a thoughtful analysis states what appears to be the chief educational need of the Mexican people. This survey, which will be of unusual value and interest, will soon be published and persons who wish to study it should write to President Charles William Dabney of the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.

"In connection with the work of the committee an effort has been made to secure funds to bring to the United States next summer a delegation of 50 of the leading Mexican educators. It is easy to see how valuable such a visit would be to these men representing the best educational thought in Mexico, and how far-reaching its influence might prove for the future. So far the committee has not been able to find foundations or individuals who are able and willing to finance the plan. To bring such a delegation and take them through sections of the country where they can visit institutions of most value to them, such as Tuskegee, Hampton, agricultural colleges, schools of mines, etc., to say nothing of the great university centers and several of our first-class cities, would cost about \$25,000.

"Such in brief is the work so far undertaken. Although the immediate results are small and disappointing there is promise in the effort. The most encouraging feature of it is that there seems everywhere evidence of a desire to help and a feeling of cordial satisfaction that such an effort is being made."

Education in Kentucky

You can teach an old dog new tricks was the contention sustained by Mrs. Cora W. Stewart, one of Kentucky's prominent educators, in addressing the annual convention of the Los Angeles Institute recently. In other words, because a man or a woman is illiterate, furnishes no reason why he should remain so. Mrs. Stewart is credited with having been largely instrumental in changing the illiteracy record of Kentucky from probably the highest ranking among the states, where it stood 10 years ago, to its present rating among the lowest.

This has been done by substituting the moonlight school for the moonlight still. Fathers and mothers and children flocked to the night schools eager for the elementary learning which had heretofore been denied.

"The average American is mentally alert," said Mrs. Stewart. "All he needs is a little opportunity. A little encouragement and the intellectuality that is native in him will flower."

Education in 1916 in the United States

There were 23,500,000 persons attending schools of some kind in the United States in 1916, according to estimates of the United States Bureau of Education. "This means," declares the annual report of the commissioner of education, "that approximately 24 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States are attending school, as compared with 19 per cent in Great Britain, 17 per cent in France, 20 per cent in Germany and a little over 4 per cent in Russia." The bureau points out, however, that the result is much less favorable to the United States if daily attendance, rather than enrollment, is taken as the basis for comparison, since some of the other nations have better attendance and a longer school term than the United States.

The number of pupils in public kindergarten and elementary schools rose from 16,900,000 in 1910 to 17,935,000 in 1916, an increase of more than 1,000,000 in four years. In the same period the number of public high school students increased from 915,000 to 1,219,000; and for 1915 the corresponding figure was 1,239,000. As the result of this increase of 110,000 in public high school students the total number of students in the 14,000 high schools of all kinds increased to 1,500,000. Of the 11,674 public high schools reported, 8440 had full four-year courses. Approximately 93 per cent of all public high school students are in four-year high schools.

The report analyzes the number of teachers in the United States, showing that of the 708,000 teachers, 169,000 were men and 537,000 women. The number of men teachers has increased very slightly since 1900; the number of women teachers has almost doubled. In public elementary schools the number of men teachers has decreased 20 per cent since 1900, while the number of women teachers has increased 8 per cent. In 1900 teaching positions in public high schools were evenly divided between men and women. At the present time women outnumber the men by 8000. The average annual salary of all teachers is \$525. The figure is highest in the East and North Atlantic states, with \$699 and \$696, respectively, and lowest in the South Atlantic states (\$329). It varies from \$234 in Mississippi to \$871 in California, and \$411 in New York.

Expenditures for education in 1914,

partly estimated, totaled close to \$500,000,000. An estimate, making due allowances for the intervening two years and for items necessarily omitted, would easily bring the nation's current educational expenditure to a billion dollars. Public elementary schools cost in 1915 approximately \$500,000,000; public high schools, \$70,000,000; private elementary schools, \$52,000,000; private secondary schools, \$15,000,000; universities, colleges and professional schools, \$100,000,000; normal schools, \$15,000,000.

Of the \$555,077,146 actually reported for public schools in 1914, \$398,511,104 was by the North Atlantic and North Central states. New York expended \$68,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$52,000,000; Illinois, \$39,007,314; Ohio, \$35,172,950; California, \$26,579,804; Massachusetts, \$25,482,292; New Jersey, \$23,284,096. Six states, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Wyoming, New Mexico and Nevada, expended less than \$2,000,000. On a per capita basis Utah ranked highest, with an expenditure for education of \$10.07; Idaho expended \$9.66 per capita of population; North Dakota, \$9.62; Montana, \$9.50; Arizona, \$8.93; and Washington, \$8.89; while Mississippi spent \$1.48, South Carolina \$1.83, and Alabama \$1.97 and Georgia \$1.98.

Gifts and bequests to education amounted to \$31,357,398 in 1914, of which \$26,670,017 was for universities and colleges, \$1,558,281 for theological schools and \$1,495,773 for law schools. Since 1896 sums aggregating \$407,000,000 have been given to educational institutions by private donors.

In discussing educational movements the report points out that most of the recent contributions are in the domain of practice rather than in theory. The report declares: "There seems to be a clearer vision as to the essential aims of education. Educational surveys have multiplied to a remarkable extent; almost no field has now been left untouched, and the latest findings in measurements are being utilized in survey work. Rural education has more and more enlisted the interest of the general public outside of professional circles and has clearly become a problem of administration and financing, rather than promotion. Vocational education is advancing slowly, but steadily. In a way that seems to afford the best possible guaranty of permanence."

Colleges and the Negro Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The amount of practical investigation of the Negro problem which is going forward in Southern colleges, especially in the State universities is impressive and heartening. More and more leaders of Southern thought are becoming interested in the Negro, not as a Negro, but as a human being capable of developing into real worth. It is recognized, of course, that in order that there may be friendly appreciation of each other, there must be common understanding; that the races cannot hate each other when they really know each other.

Since the war between the states there has not been enough opportunity for the best element of either race to know the best element of the other, and all who desire common understanding therefore, hail with delight the increasing opportunities for such knowledge.

Real progress in coming to know each other is being made by the races. Some of the facts in connection with this advance have been set forth by Willis D. Weatherford, international student secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who has done much work in the South. Mr. Weatherford says:

"The university commission on race questions, headed so ably by Dr. James Hardy Dillard, has done much to dignify the study of these facts. It is significant that every southern State university is officially represented in this commission, which gives official recognition to the necessity of knowing the colored man who lives by our side. The Student Young Men's Christian Associations in our colleges have interested many thousands of college men in this study, so that the whole college atmosphere is far in advance of general public opinion on this question. The Southern Sociological Congress, through its race relations section, has been doing model work in calling this problem to the attention of the general public, besides giving a common platform where the best representatives of both races may meet for common discussion.

"But simply knowing each other is not sufficient, or, I had better say, is not complete until we begin to work for each other. This we are beginning to do in increasing measure. Literally hundreds of the finest college men in the South are giving themselves without stint to helping the colored people of their communities. The colored people cannot be too thankful nor can they show their appreciation too much for that growing company of splendid southern white men who are devoting their lives to the uplift of this people.

"Who can measure the value to the colored race of such men as Dr. James H. Dillard of the Jeanes Board, Mr. Jackson Davis of the General Education Board, J. L. Sibley, S. L. Smith, F. C. Button, N. C. Newbold, L. M. Favrot, G. D. Godard, A. D. Wright, B. C. Caldwell, and a host of others who are giving themselves to the training of the colored youth.

"There is at the present time a wonderful volume of work being done by the leaders of the southern whites, an attempt to help their colored brothers who have not had equal advantages. And the colored people in their way are trying to reciprocate. Recently in a big campaign for a Young Men's Christian Association in a southern

city, the colored men voluntarily raised a fund to help in this work. Such cases are constantly coming to my notice.

"Our third line of advance is in the way men are viewing race differences. There was once a tendency to deny all race differences and treat them as passing qualities. I think this conception is losing ground. We are sane enough now, and I think we are kindly enough, to recognize that we are different without condemning either side to degradation because of that difference. Each is an integral part of the human race with his own contribution to make to human welfare.

"It is a happy day in race adjustment when the white people have come to realize that the descendants of former slaves have real worth and are growing into increasing efficiency and goodness. It is a still happier day when the colored people have begun to have a genuine confidence in themselves and their worthy destiny. This increasing self-appreciation and determination to have a share in the world's work is just another way of asserting the sacredness and value of all life. When the downmost man begins to hold his head up and look the world squarely in the face, when he begins to feel that he has a worthy part to play in the struggle of the race, then he is in a fair way to compel the respect and recognition of other men who have climbed higher up.

"Happily this is our present status. The colored man in the South is coming to a new and sane appreciation of his own intrinsic worth, and the white man is gladly responding in a new valuation of his colored brother."

School Activities in Manila

School developments in the Philippines during the last few years have been made most manifest in the city of Manila, where, according to the Manila Times, school activities have increased twofold.

"The advance made along educational lines in Manila within the last few years," W. W. Marquardt, Director of the Bureau of Education, said in a recent statement, "exemplifies the present development of schools in the Philippines. It is really something wonderful to see a municipality increase its school budget almost twofold in two years. Although a similar tendency was noted in the provinces, the advance made was not as much as in this city, perhaps because of the inability of most of the municipalities as yet to provide all the necessary funds to meet the increasing demands of their respective schools."

During the last two years, an increase of 8000 was made in the number of students attending the Manila city schools. The greatest percentage of increase in attendance was noted in the primary schools, showing that Filipino parents are rapidly becoming eager for the training of their children.

College Fraternity

"The fraternity of tomorrow will have a civic and social mission to perform," said Don R. Almy of New York, head of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity at its sixtieth annual convention, held in Pittsburgh last week. Fourteen colleges and universities, chiefly from the western and southern states presented applications for admission to the fraternity at this meeting.

THE HOME FORUM

Seeing God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE history of civilized man the mark of civilization that is worth while is the desire to get acquainted, as it were, with Deity. Moses on Mt. Sinai, expressing what had doubtless been uppermost in his thought for many years, wished to see God. The reply was a rebuke for he was told "there shall no man see me, and live;" but, in the light of other passages of the Bible, it is evident that Moses' wish was in some way fulfilled. So this answer could only have meant that God, Spirit, can never be seen or apprehended by material sense. The longing expressed by Moses seems also to have held away with Abraham for we find Jesus saying to the astonished Jews: "Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day; and he saw it, and was glad." Christ Jesus, in fact, was supremely desirous of showing the Father, as he lovingly spoke of God, to his followers. He assured his disciples that they, though poor and illiterate, had seen the things longed for, yet denied to prophets and mighty potentates. Later on he plainly told Philip in answer to his request: "Show us the Father," that "he that hath seen me hath seen the Father." It is evident, therefore, that it is possible to see God, and if Jesus' words are to be taken into account at all, it is possible to see God, Spirit, here and now.

It is easily understood, however, that mortal man, believing himself to be a material personality, cannot, from his viewpoint of matter, see God and to such a proposition he would probably answer—"absurd." It is axiomatic, of course, that two contraries cannot apprehend each other, but the carnal or mortal mind does not wish to receive this truth for the truth forces humanity to admit that either mortal man or God, matter or Spirit, is a myth and humanity has no desire to face this dilemma which can only end in proving that mortal man is not of Truth, is not real, though he has fondly so classified himself. Thus, as Paul clearly indicates, matter, or the flesh, if you will have it so, being con-

trary to Spirit, cannot apprehend nor express Spirit—cannot see God. John also emphasizes this point when, reminding us of our hope of seeing God, he adds: "And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure." This purification from all error is the purification from matter. It is therefore of prime importance to turn away from matter as real if we wish to find God, Spirit, yea Life, Truth, and Love.

The problem to human belief of seeing God, infinite good, has been one of the difficulties of scholastic theology. Admitting reality in matter, it ignored the words of Christ Jesus on this subject as of no present importance. To save itself from its own dilemma scholastic theology then gave us an elaborate future, including a judgment-day and eternal bliss in heaven or eternal torture in hell. Now anyone can see that this plan is material from beginning to end, yet the infinite God, Spirit, is supposed to be its author. That it is without foundation in Truth becomes apparent when we withdraw from this plan of so-called salvation the sense of physical suffering or bliss. It immediately loses all of its prestige, and, like a house of cards, falls to the ground. Thus it has only helped the sophistry of mortal beliefs in apparently keeping humanity from awakening to the great fact that all being is in Spirit not in matter. Now Christian Science points out very clearly that the judgment-day has much to do with seeing God—apprehending Spirit. "No final judgment awaits mortals," it says in Science and Health, page 291, "for the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error. As for spiritual error there is none." That "the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error" prepares us for the apprehension of God, Spirit, is perfectly plain. It is also plain that such a judgment-day is of immense practical value to humanity here and now, since it naturally enhances all that is good—in short, brings the proof

before us that the kingdom of heaven is within us even as Christ Jesus indicated.

Now when we honestly and persistently turn away from matter to Spirit, that is, when we refuse to contemplate matter as a reality, it is simplicity itself to see God, for seeing God is understanding good. Right here, of course, Christian Science steps in and truly becomes our wayshower as well as our comforter, for how can we understand good, see being as infinite good, unless we have a firm foundation of good; such a foundation as Christ Jesus had, for instance, which, of necessity, must have been exact, unvarying and scientific? But, from the viewpoint of any form of worldly philosophy, when one speaks of the things of God, Spirit, as being scientific, one is ridiculous. Yet should not the infinite, omnipotent First Cause, be above all else exact and eternally law-abiding? Is God lawless? Is Principle merely a guess? It is just such questions as these that once upon a time gave grave concern to Mary Baker Eddy. In her textbook on Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she says on page 112: "From the infinite One in Christian Science comes one Principle and its infinite idea, and with this infinitude come spiritual rules, laws, and their demonstration, which, like the great Giver, are 'the same yesterday, and today, and forever;' for thus are the divine Principle of healing and the Christ-idea characterized in the epistle to the Hebrews." In order, therefore, to put this matter very plainly before us, so that the way-faring man, alias the man in the street, may not err therein, he is told that the daily study and application of Christian Science enables us to see God here and now.

From "Ganymede"

Three miles from Troy town lies a secret meadow
Girt with green recesses which the sun scarce cleaves;
Cool-dewed at dawn, and at noon made sweet with grasses,
Dusky-petaled violets, and last year's leaves.

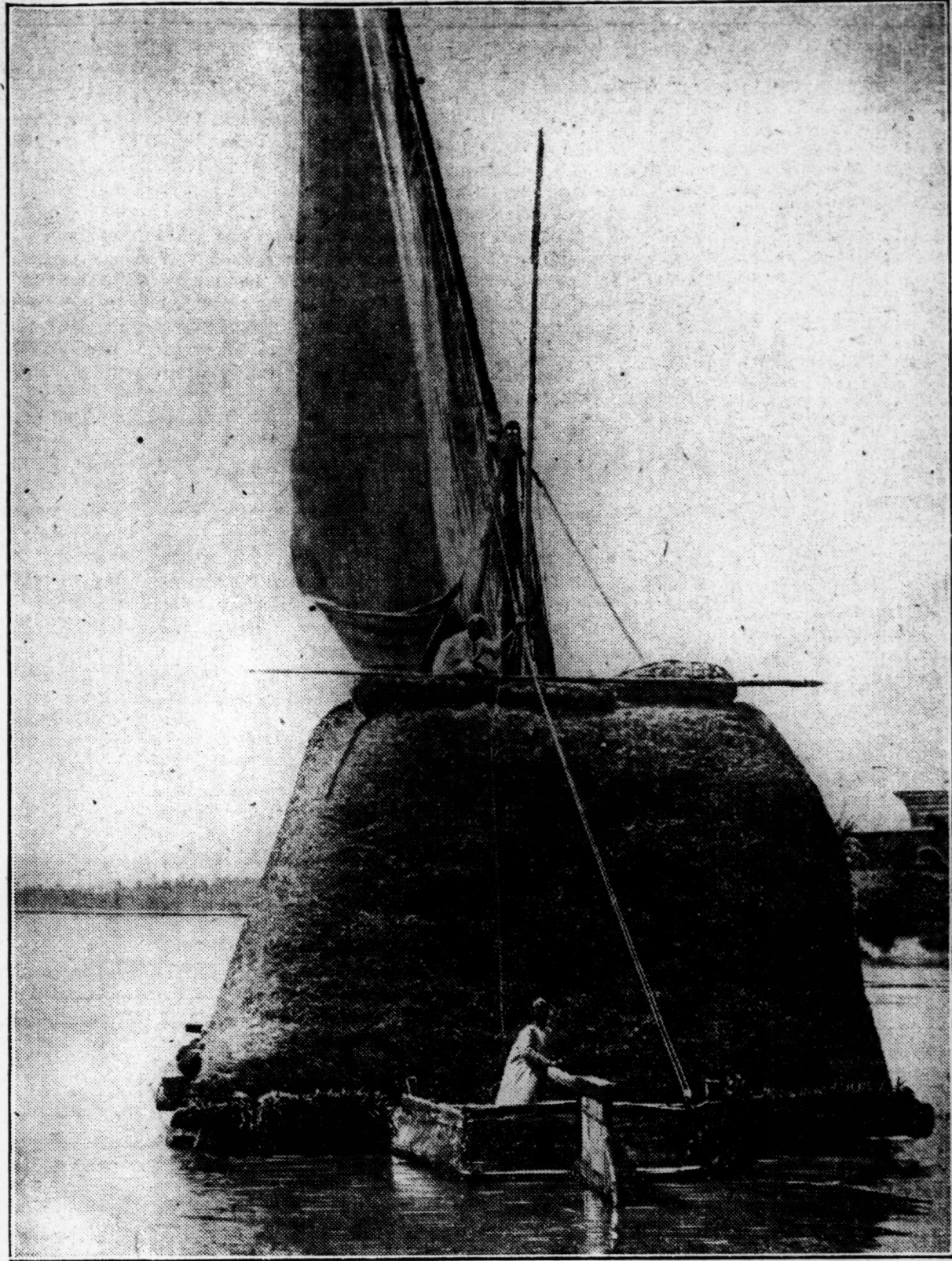
Dark-banded, girt with deep serene recesses,
Where the noon scarce wakens the night-drowsed bee;
Dusk-bound, but oh, the endless, sunny hollows,
Clothed with waving shadows when the wind runs free.

Curled golden waters ripple in the sun there
When the swallow skims through the sword-edged reeds,
White-bellied, bright-winged, full of summer's music,
Shedding starry spray through the gray marsh reeds.

—John Peale Bishop.

Those Who Bring Sunshine

Those who bring sunshine into the lives of others, cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. Barrie.



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A Cotton Transport on the Nile

Speaking of Omdurman, the old Dervish capital, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles, W. L. Balls, in "Egypt of the Egyptians," remarks that "this is the beginning of The Nile, the cause of Egypt's existence. It is not a very great river in mere width when compared with such a stream as the Mississippi, which is continually receiving fresh tributaries, but some idea of its length may be gathered from the timing of the flood-wave. The rate at which water travels down it depends on the state of the flood, being fastest when the

flood is high, but even then a fall in the water level at the Abyssinian frontier on Sept. 13, 1913, which was shown at Khartoum on Sept. 17, did not reach the frontier of Egypt till Sept. 22, and the Cairo river-gauge only began to fall on Oct. 5. The false rise in the same year, which began on the Abyssinian frontier on April 25, being only some three feet in height, did not reach the frontier of Egypt till the end of May nor Cairo before June 20, nearly two months after.

—From Khartoum onwards the river

The Caucasus

The Caucasus are intimately associated with the giants of Russian literature, with Pushkin and with Lermontov. In "The Cossacks," Tolstoy gives a picture of the life which he led there as a young man. In this novel he gives the following description of the mountains, which is quoted from the translation by Nathan Haskell Dole.

"The farther Olyénin traveled from the center of Russia, the more distant all his recollection seemed; the nearer he came to the Caucasus, the more light-hearted he grew." Tolstoy writes of the hero, who is leaving the gay life of Moscow behind, and going to the Caucasus as a "yunker."

"One time, toward evening, the Nogai driver pointed with his whip toward the mountains appearing above the clouds. Olyénin eagerly began to strain his sight, but it was growing dark and the clouds half concealed the mountains. It seemed to Olyénin that there was something gray, white, and curly, and in spite of all his endeavor he could not distinguish anything beautiful in the aspect of the mountains of which he had read and heard so much.

"It seemed to him that the mountains and the clouds were absolutely alike, and that the peculiar beauty . . .

about which he had been told, was as much a figment of the imagination as the music of Bach. . . . and so he ceased to have any longing for the mountains.

"But the next day, early in the morning, he was waked up by the coolness in his post-carriage, and looked out indifferently. The air was wonderfully clear.

"Suddenly he saw, twenty paces distant from him, as it seemed at the first moment, the pure white mountain masses, with their tender curves, and the marvelous perfect aerial outlines of the summits against the far-off sky.

"And when he comprehended all the distance between him and the mountains and the sky, all the majesty of the mountains, and when he realized all the endlessness of that beauty, he was alarmed lest it were an illusion, a dream. He shook himself so as to wake up.

"What is that? Tell me what that is!" he asked of the driver.

"Oh, the mountains!" replied the Nogayets, indifferently.

"And so I have been looking at them for a long time; aren't they splendid! They won't believe me at home!" said Vanyusha.

"As the three-span flew swiftly over

the level road, it seemed as if the mountains ran along the horizon, shining in the sunrise with their rosy summits.

"At first the mountains roused in Olyénin's mind only a sentiment of wonder, then of delight; but afterwards, as he gazed at this chain, . . . not piled upon other, dark mountains, but growing and rising straight out of the steppe, little by little he began to get into the spirit of their beauty, and he 'let the mountains.'

"And the road, the distant outline of the Terek, now coming into sight, and the post stations, and the people, all seemed to him no longer insignificant.

"He looks at the sky and remembers the mountains, he looks at himself, at Vanyusha, and again the mountains! 'Here two Cossacks appear on horseback, their muskets balanced over their backs, and rhythmically swinging as their horses gallop along with brown and gray legs intermingling; but the mountains! . . .

"Beyond the Terek, smoke seems to be rising from some aul or native village; but the mountains! 'The sun stands high and gleams on the river, winding among the reeds; but the mountains!'

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The Green Linnet

Hail to Thee, far above the rest
In joy of voice and pinion!
Thou Linnet! in thy green array. . .
A Life, a Presence like the air,
Scattering thy gladness without care.

Amid yon tuft of hazel trees,
That twinkle to the gusty breeze,
Behold him perched in ecstasies,
Yet seeming still to hover;
There! where the flutter of his wings
Upon his back and body flings
Shadows and sunny glimmerings,
That cover him all over.

My dazzled sight he oft deceives,
A Brother of the dancing leaves;
Then flits and from the cottage-eaves
Pours forth his song in gushes;
As if by that exulting strain
He mocked and treated with disdain
The voiceless form he chose to feign,
While fluttering in the bushes.

—Wordsworth.

Thinkers

Among eminent persons, those who are most dear to men are not of the class which the economist calls producers: they have nothing in their hands; they have not cultivated corn, nor made bread; they have not led out a colony, nor invented a loom. A higher class, in the estimation and love of this city-building market-going race of mankind, are the poets, who, from the intellectual kingdom, feed the thought and imagination with ideas and pictures which raise men out of the world of corn and money, and console them for the shortcomings of the day and the meanness of labor and traffic. Then, also, the philosopher has his value, who flatters the intellect of this laborer by engaging him with subtleties which instruct him in new faculties. Others may build cities; he is to understand them and keep them in awe. But there is a class who lead us into another region—the world of morals or of will. What is singular about this region of thought is its claim. Wherever the sentiment of right comes in, it takes precedence of everything else. For other things, I make poetry of them; but the moral sentiment makes poetry of me.—Emerson.

Illimitable Ideals

It is by believing in, loving, and following illimitable ideals that man grows great. Their very impossibility is their highest virtue. They live before us as the image of that into which we are to grow forever.—Stopford Brooke.

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With

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Counsel of President Washington

STATEMENTS made by the Secretary of State for the United States, in connection with the President's note on peace terms for the European belligerents, have attracted wide attention and discussion abroad. Still another statement by the same Cabinet officer, reported in the press dispatches more recently, very properly comes in for broad consideration and discussion by the people of the United States. It was put forward, if the reports are to be taken at face value, quite casually; one might almost say, as if it had been a matter of course. Nevertheless, when Secretary Lansing "admitted" that conditions now shaping might make it necessary for the United States "to modify its traditional policy of avoiding 'entangling foreign alliances,'" he was proposing nothing less than that the country should forsake one of the most important and one of the most dearly cherished of the Washingtonian maxims, and with it a policy that until now has been generally held to apply to this country by virtue of its geographical position no less than on account of its peculiar political ideals.

A nation cannot lightly change front on a thing of this kind. Without doubt some allowance should be made for looseness of phrase in this press quotation of the Secretary of State; yet the effect of even a casual reference to such a possibility as that which the secretary is reported to have hinted may be so far-reaching that the public will be justified in the fullest discussion of the matter. It seems clear, also, that if the secretary has spoken too casually, or somewhat loosely, on this important subject, the public may very well ask to know definitely what his words were intended to convey. To be sure, changes and revisions are rather common in these latter days. Maps and governments are being altered, often only too suddenly even where alteration is somewhat to be expected. But the United States and its system are not the most old-fashioned among nations and governments, and the application of President Washington's counsel to present conditions is not in any sense anachronistic. Today, as in Washington's time, we see, on the European side of the Atlantic Ocean, a number of continental nations that have been developing, for centuries, on the idea of the divine right of kings; accepting, in the main without question, the notion that a few are born to rule while the many are born to be ruled; accepting also, though in varying degree, their rulers' restrictions upon the press, public speech, the schools, and the exercise of religion. On the American side of this ocean we find no nations but those which, one after the other, have deliberately set themselves to develop government only by consent of the people governed, and in these nations a free press, free speech, free schools and religious freedom are virtually universal and characteristic. That is to say, today, as in Washington's time, it is impossible to look at Europe without discovering the national theory of monarchy, whereas one may search all over America without finding any other national theory than that of democracy.

It is, therefore, as true for Americans today as it was when Washington said it, that "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation." It was in the nature of her conditions, he felt, that Europe must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which would be essentially foreign to American concerns, and that therefore it would be unwise for the United States to implicate itself, "by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions" of her friendships or enmities. He would have had his country hold always free enough to be able to choose her course, whether as apart from, or with, one or other of the European powers. It was against enduring compacts that he directed his counsel. Note his words: "Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice?" "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." "Taking care to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies." "Even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, establishing . . . conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience or circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character."

There are no doubt great numbers of citizens of the United States who will find it difficult to determine how and wherein these dicta of their first President are out of keeping with the present times. Notwithstanding the amateur Americans who, in recent months, have scornfully imputed a policy of "splendid isolation" to the United States as a policy that has been outgrown and that should be given over, President Washington did not counsel isolation for his country. In the light of his recorded sayings, it is clear that Washington expected the United States to be a nation among nations. What he insisted upon was that, so far as Europe was concerned, the United States might very well be "in the world but not of it." Manifestly, he expected the United States to deal with other nations, not only through treaties but also through alliances; but he was convinced that any alliances should be merely temporary, such as might be necessary for meeting "extraordinary emergencies," since alliances of a permanent nature would be a menace to the dearly won national independence.

Why, then, to paraphrase Washington once more,

should Americans quit their own to stand upon foreign ground? Only a change of fundamental conditions can require such a departure, else the basis of national procedure and direction for generations past has been nothing better than a mistake. The accepted policy of President Washington has never prevented the United States from dealing effectively with the nations of the world in treaties. It has not prevented the country from joining in great works of international relief, rescue, and protest. It has not prevented the country from participating in the portentous world-government activities that have centered at The Hague. In the light of these facts, the burden of proof that the traditional policy of the United States should be modified is certainly upon those who seek to modify it. They should state their case.

Question of Transport in France

IN ALL belligerent countries, since the commencement of the war, the question of transport has occasioned the authorities constant concern. Every country, almost, has had special causes contributory to its own particular problem, but, in the main, the causes of the difficulty have been the same everywhere. The transport of troops, the immense importation of supplies, not to mention the loss of rolling stock in the actual war operations, these are everywhere the main causes of shortage and congestion.

In France, however, the position has unquestionably been seriously complicated by mismanagement and lack of organization. Indeed, the recent debate in the Chamber revealed a state of things which clearly demanded immediate vigorous action. The debate was opened by Colonel Gassouin, the Government Commissioner of Railways. He confined himself, for the most part, to a simple enumeration of the more obvious causes of the transport difficulty. He pointed out, for instance, that while, in normal times, 2,000,000 tons of goods a month entered French ports, the figure today had increased to 5,000,000 tons. In addition to this, the military demands upon the transport facilities were enormous, especially those made by modern artillery. Colonel Gassouin, however, admitted that there was a lack of proper cooperation between the civil and military authorities. This point was still further emphasized by M. Marcel Sembat, the Minister of Public Works. In the zone of war, M. Sembat declared, the railways were regulated by the military authorities, while in the interior they were under the control of the Government commissioner, with the result that each company was subject to two superior directions which, unfortunately, were not often in accord. In some places, as was clearly shown in a recent dispatch to this paper on the subject from Paris, matters have reached a serious pass. In Rouen, for instance, where there are no less than seven distinct and often conflicting railway authorities, it is found almost impossible to obtain an efficient working.

It is welcome to find, however, that the whole issue is to be taken up by the authorities with energy. As M. Sembat announced in the Chamber, it is proposed to appoint a single individual to take the sole direction of the railways, both inside and outside the military zone, and this scheme has the approval of the general staff headquarters.

Ramsay Muir on History in Education

THE address recently delivered before the York Historical Society, by Professor Ramsay Muir, on "The Place of History in the Reconstruction of English Education," touched upon a subject which well deserves a closer consideration. As to the future of history in English schools and universities, Professor Muir asked, at which of two things did teachers intend to aim? Were they going to teach history as a mental discipline, and for the production of certain mental qualities, or were they going to aim at the provision of certain bodies of knowledge which would be useful to the student, and enable him to understand the world in which he lived? In considering these two points Professor Muir expressed the opinion, in regard to the first, that the study of history provided a unique mental discipline; and, in regard to the second, that if utilizable knowledge was aimed at, there must be given to the students some background of the history of their own and of other countries.

In regard to Professor Muir's first point, namely, that history is a "unique mental discipline," no one, who has given the subject any thought, will be inclined to disagree with him. Many, however, will be inclined to contend that this is an entirely wrong method of approaching the subject. "Honesty," Archbishop Whately was wont to remark, "is unquestionably the best policy; but the man who is honest because it is the best policy is not honest at all." So we venture to submit that the man who studies history, or causes it to be studied, for the sake of the mental discipline it affords, is neither studying history nor teaching it. It might, with equal justice, be insisted that the greatly wronged boy who is given a hundred lines of Shakespeare to learn, as an imposition, is studying poetry.

As to the professor's second point, namely, if we interpret him rightly, that the study of history, to be really effective, should include some understanding of the history of all countries, there can be no question at all as to its truth. The history of no country is self-contained, and undue devotion to the study of national history invariably leads to utterly distorted notions, not only as to the place of that nation amongst the nations of the world, but as to the value and exclusiveness of its achievements.

Development of the American Indian

THE latest report of Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, shows in eloquent figures in what manner the advancement of the American Indian in the United States is proceeding. This is done by comparison with the conditions obtaining and the results achieved as late as 1912. Four years ago 160,000 Indians had substituted the habiliments of the white man for those of the typical

aborigine, whereas today the number is 190,000. Then fewer than 55,000 Indians could read and write the English language; now those who can do so number 75,000. Commissioner Sells says that, as a class, the Indians are progressing finely. In 1912 those under supervision of the bureau had an income from all sources of \$22,000,000; this year the total is increased to \$28,000,000. The value of live stock owned by the Indians has, in the period given, advanced from \$22,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The Indian, like his white brother, has been impressed with the wisdom of the back-to-the-land movement. This is shown in the fact that, while three years ago there were 29,216 Indians engaged in farming, the number now following that occupation is 35,823. The acreage cultivated by the Indians has been nearly doubled in the last five years. It is now 678,527 acres.

The progress made along sanitary and similar lines is equally marked. In all respects the Indian is improving. He is displaying an increasing desire for the things which make for comfort and culture. He is taking better care of his family. A new and uniform course of study, we are informed by the report, has been adopted in the Indian schools. There are three separate divisions, primary, prevocational and vocational. The primary division includes the first three grades, the prevocational the next three, while the vocational division has a four-year course. In the first six years the course parallels the public school course in the essentials of the academic work. The commissioner expresses the belief that the instruction of the new vocational course of study "marks an epoch in Indian education, and, through the emphasis of vocational education and training, the beginning of a new era in Indian life and accomplishments."

Going back only four years for comparisons does not, of course, bring forth the data that would exhibit most vividly the gains made not only by, but in behalf of, the Indian. To bring the contrast between the past and the present of the Indian in the United States into clearness and comprehensiveness of vision, comparisons should be made with forty rather than with four years ago. Then what Cato Sells has done and is doing would be better appreciated by the country and the world.

"The Lady From Montana"

THERE appears to be little doubt now that Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to win a seat in the Congress of the United States, will act with the Independent group in the House of Representatives. This would be only characteristic of her, for her whole public course has been along independent and progressive lines, and this fact adds to the interest the country is manifesting in her career. Certain features of that career are well worth consideration. Miss Rankin is the daughter of a well-known pioneer citizen of Montana who "went West" and "roughed it" in the days when that part of the country was in the making. A fair estimate of the quality of the Rankin family may be obtained from the fact that it embraces one brother and four or five sisters all of whom are university graduates. Miss Jeannette is a graduate of the University of Montana. Almost as soon as she left college she began to take an interest in political affairs, and while still inexperienced in what are often described as "the intricacies of the biggest of all games," she displayed oratorical ability that never failed to attract large audiences. She has talked in practically every neighborhood in the mountain state, and long ago made an extended acquaintance and fast friends among its inhabitants. That these subordinated partisan political opinion to personal regard, to a large degree, in voting for Miss Rankin, is a fact established clearly by the returns. While Montana went overwhelmingly Democratic, giving Mr. Wilson a plurality of something like 30,000 votes over Mr. Hughes, it went Republican so far as Miss Rankin was concerned, giving her an unquestionable majority over the Democratic masculine citizen who opposed her.

Personal liking, it is true, had much, but not everything, to do with this. Montana would not have chosen her as a Representative in Congress if she had nothing to offer but a pleasant face, a musical voice, an easy flow of language and agreeable manners. She had much more to offer than all of these combined. She had, to begin with, become proficient in practical politics; she had taken a comprehensive grasp on the great public questions of the hour; she asked for nothing on purely sentimental grounds; she promised to give her time and talents to her country first of all, to remember the interests of her State next, to think of her constituents in the third place, and to consider herself last.

In New York she had taken a course at the School of Philanthropy, and one of her early teachers, now of Manhattan, after telling of her devotion to studies in this line, and her working out of problems in reform, political and industrial, recalls how she prepared herself first to understand and next to grapple, through the spoken word, with fundamentals. "She worked over her speeches," says this teacher, Miss Lita Barnett. "My! how she worked! She herself was her own most severe critic. Every address that Miss Rankin could find time to make she accepted. Together we criticized and labored over her development. It was not long before her exceptional ability to know persons enabled her to reach audiences of every kind."

A characteristic incident is told about her first appearance before the Montana Legislature in behalf of suffrage. This was in the year when the first suffrage amendment to the constitution was submitted. The members listened to her attentively and applauded her generously. They did not attempt to hide their admiration. And they thought they were doing all she had a right to expect when they showered compliments upon her and presented her with a basket of beautiful violets. But what she really wanted was their votes, and she came back and told them so later, when she was made president of the suffrage organization of her State. This time the law makers understood her better. They saw that she wanted something more than a personal triumph, that she was working for her cause, not for herself, and she won the Legislature over to suffrage.

Miss Jeannette Rankin is no novice in public life,

and she is no stranger to the country. Her name has been in the newspapers a great deal in recent years. When the presiding officer in the next House of Representatives recognizes "The lady from Montana," no timid, hesitating, thin, or wavering voice will begin with, "Mr. Speaker," but rather, a voice pure and steady and resonant, and one certain, not only to enlist the attention of members in their seats, but to call others out in streams from the cloak and committee rooms. "The lady from Montana," furthermore, will be a powerful aid to Federal suffrage in the next Congress, if the question shall not be dealt with finally, so far as the National Legislature goes, in the present session.

Notes and Comments

WHAT is the high water mark of a silly report? It seems really necessary to ask the question, because the idea that at the end of the war the United Kingdom was to hand over to the Japanese Government eight super-dreadnoughts seems almost the silliest conceivable. It should not have been necessary for any paper to obtain a denial of such a canard from the Japanese Government, for the simple reason that no papers should print canards, and so render their denial necessary.

A FAVORABLE result of the shortage of paper is that newspaper writers are perforce practicing conciseness. The problem is to include all the essentials in half or two-thirds as much space as was formerly used. It by no means follows, however, that newspaper men have from a third to a half more unoccupied time than before.

THOSE who have long inveighed against too much of the "lawyer in politics," must have found scant comfort in the recent changes in the British Ministry. Mr. Asquith, the Yorkshire barrister, is followed in the office of Prime Minister by Mr. Lloyd George, the Welsh lawyer. A great barrister, in the person of Sir Edward Carson, reigns supreme at the Admiralty, whilst the Home Office, farther down Whitehall, is presided over by Sir George Cave, a noted King's Counsel. Then, of course, Lord Robert Cecil is a barrister, as is also Mr. Duke, who retains his office as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A RECENT canvass of the northwestern section of the United States showed motion picture exhibitors as being almost unanimous in their request that the manufacturers of photo plays should make less use of studio interiors in telling their stories. The predominance of stage scenery over natural backgrounds is a tendency in the production of film drama which many patrons of picture houses have noted with regret. It will probably be generally agreed that the motion picture is at its best when it does what the regular theater cannot do, that is, takes the drama out-of-doors.

Not the least remarkable part of the defense of Verdun is the spanning, under continual bombardment, of the Meuse by a host of bridges. They stand a monument to the genius and perseverance of the French engineers under severest conditions. The Meuse, both north and south of Verdun, is a river of bridges. Even Venice cannot show a kilometer so bespangled as that which the Meuse boasts at Verdun. Here is a wonderful subject for the brush of a Brangwyn.

NEARLY everybody knows from experience that the handling of eggs is a delicate task, but who would guess that, in the State of Iowa alone, improper methods of handling them mean, each year, a loss of \$7,000,000? Such being the surprising fact, it is no wonder that the dairy commissioner has decided to tour the State next summer, and teach the farmers and dealers how to avoid unnecessary breakage. Next year's report on the subject will be awaited with special interest.

THE plan of the women in Boise, Idaho, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their suffrage by placing a woman in the City Council at the coming spring election, seems a fitting way of showing that their interest in serving the community has not waned. No woman has yet been a member of the council, but even the leading men of the city are declaring that this is no reason why women should not so serve. Quite a contrast this to the sentiment in the States that are still unwilling to give women the ballot.

It is pleasant to find the Indian Rights Association of the United States saying, in its thirty-fourth annual report: "Commissioner Sells is a man of high ideals, and he has proved on more than one occasion that his position is not a job, but an opportunity." The facts behind this are that Cato Sells declined an offer of a position with the Interstate Commerce Commission at a much higher salary than he receives as Indian Commissioner, and that he refused to become a candidate for Congress, with excellent prospects of election, preferring to continue at a post where he can be useful to the red man. Such a public official as he earns not only compliment but gratitude.

THE Supreme Court of New York has handed down a decision sustaining John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, in his order directing dealers to stamp separately every cold storage egg. The finding was that unless storage eggs are stamped when they are removed from the original packages their "identity" becomes lost. It may be all very well to preserve the identity of the cold storage egg in the shell, but how in the world is it going to be distinguished when soft boiled, fried, or scrambled?

DALLAS, Tex., one of the earliest municipal converts in the United States to the commission form of government, is seriously considering a still more radical step. Finding that commission rule does not insure the necessary unity of action in civic administration, it is now contemplating the adoption of the city manager plan. Elsewhere the city manager appears to be gaining public confidence when he is given swing enough to leave him independent of political influences.